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THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

A BLOODY RIOT INCITED BY PRIESTS.

AN ENTIRE GARRISON MASSACRED AT SAN MIGUEL—OUTRAGES OF THE MOB—SINGULAR DISCOVERY ON THE BODIES OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS—INDIGNATION AGAINST THE PRIESTS—PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN PANAMA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—PANAMA'S VOTE CAST FOR DR. NUNEZ FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNION—MORE PROMISING SITUATION IN PERU—GREATER PURITY OF ELECTIONS PROVIDED FOR IN CHILI—NEWS FROM THE OTHER REPUBLICS.

PANAMA, July 8.—A dreadful riot took place at San Miguel, San Salvador, a town of 40,000 inhabitants in the southern part of the Republic, about forty-two miles distant from the port of La Union, and the second city in the Republic. A great deal of discontent had been excited against the Government by its refusal to allow a pastoral of the Bishop of Salvador, written in a tone hostile to the laws, to be read in the churches. There had also been considerable hostile feeling among the lower classes owing to some regulations requiring dealers to use a new market place. While matters were in this condition a priest named Palacios preached a violent sermon against the constituted authorities on Sunday, the 20th ult. That evening the mob arose, attacked the Cabilao, and liberated some 200 prisoners. They then proceeded to assault the small garrison, and took the Cuartel, killed Gens. Espinosa and Castro, cut the former to pieces and threw the pieces at each other, split the skull of Gen. Castro and threw him over a wall, where he was picked up by his mother and died in three days. The garrison were nearly all assassinated, and many honorable well-to-do citizens killed. After this the fanatic mob set fire to some sixteen houses with kerosene. Before the town was entirely destroyed it fortunately happened that H. B. M. ship Fantome was at La Union, where she landed her marines, which allowed the garrison there, united with some troops from Amapala, in Honduras, to march to the relief of San Miguel and put down the mob. The Curate Palacio at last accounts was arrested, with others that had participated in the outbreak, and a good many of the inferior banditti had been shot by order of President Gonzalez, who had arrived with troops. With the houses destroyed and pillaged, the damage is estimated at $1,000,000, and commercial failures are looked for in consequence.

The country has been declared in a state of siege, and President Gonzalez is taking measures to establish order and bring the perpetrators of this disgraceful outbreak to condign punishment.

The *Diario Oficial* of the State and all the public prints abound in indignation against the priests, who were the instigators of this savage and sanguinary affair, the Capitular Vicar for the edict, published by his order, and José Manuel Palacios, ex-Canonigo of the Cathedral of San Salvador. The municipality of this city asked to have the said Palacios removed, but the *curia ecclesiastica* paid no attention to the petition. He was continually sowing hatred between the lower and well-to-do classes, and the result has just been described.

One curious and incredible discovery was made after the murderous affair was over, and that was that on the persons of some of the dead rebels were found passports which read when translated, "Peter, open to the bearer the gates of heaven, who has died for religion," signed George, Bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the seal of the Bishopric of San Salvador.

The hostile and somewhat threatening relations existing between the State of Panama and the Federal Government have had a peaceful solution.

The news had been received by way of the Atlantic that the national Executive had ordered all the steamers that navigate the River Magdalena to be detained at Honda, to transport a large force of national troops to the coast. No one doubted that these troops were destined to act against Panama in case no reparation was made by the State authorities for the insult offered to the General Government in arresting Gen. Camargo, who had been commissioned to take command of all the national forces stationed in the States of the Atlantic coast. Holding some 500 troops in readiness some distance down the Magdalena, President Perez resolved to try the effects of conciliatory measures before recurring to an armed force. Two Commissioners, Messrs. Nicolas Esquerra and Eustorgio Salgar, were appointed to proceed to Panama and confer with the State authorities there. They arrived on the 28th of June, and at once entered into a conference with the authorities of the State. A good deal of discussion took place, and for a day or two it was reported that the State was unwilling to accept the conditions that President Perez had laid down for their acceptance, which caused no little anxiety and some alarm. At last Messrs. Justo Arosemena and Mateo Iturralde—the former had been Colombian Minister to England, and the latter had just returned from Congress at Bogota—were named to act as Commissioners on the part of the State. At last a treaty of peace was concluded between the Federal and State Commissioners on the 2d inst. and published on the 3d. In consequence of this agreement Gen. Camargo was liberated from prison and reinstated as chief of the national forces on the Atlantic. The battalion stationed in Panama was to be relieved by other forces from Bogota, and the State Government took upon itself to protect the transit until such time as the other troops from Bogota arrived. All this was felt to be a great relief by the people of Panama. On the evening of the 7th an official banquet was given to the Bogota Commissioners in the Grand Hotel, attended by the State military band.

In the meantime the Grand Electoral Jury met on the 1st inst., to count the votes for the next President of the Union. The vote of the State was declared given for Dr. Nuñez.

President Miro came out with an address to the citizens of the Isthmus the day after the treaty was concluded, explaining what had been done, and the fortunate termination of all questions in dispute between the Federal Executive and the sovereign State of Panama.

The news from Darien is more encouraging. The rubber collectors have made a friendly treaty with the Indians, who have agreed to allow a certain zone of forest to be explored for caucho trees. Large quantities of rubber are daily expected in Panama and business, it is hoped, will now improve. A new village near the sources of the Chucunaque, called Sebastopol, has been formed by the 300 collectors who are engaged in extracting rubber.

Dr. Pablo Arosemena has been declared elected President of the State of Panama for the next constitutional term.

The United States steamer Omaha, from Callao, arrived here on the 6th inst. She will receive to-day her relief crew which arrived by the Powhatan some days ago at Aspinwall. The officers of the Omaha relieved, and who return home by the Powhatan to-day, the 8th, are: Captain, E. Colhoun; Lieutenant Commander, Smith W. Nichols; Lieutenants, S. Hubbard, William W. Risinger, Thomas N. Lee, Charles P. Perkins; Paymaster, W. Goldsborough; Passed Assistant Engineer, R. Aston; Assistant Engineer, James H. Perry; Assistant Surgeon, Howard Smith; Midshipmen, J. M. Roper, F. S. Hotchkin; Gunner, M. Dutcher; Sailmaker, J. C. Chevelier.

The Fourth of July was celebrated on Monday, the 5th, by a visit to the United States Consul in the afternoon and fire-works on the plaza at night.

The United States steamer Powhatan, Capt. Jouette, sailed from Aspinwall for New-York to-night.

In Peru matters in general have put on a more promising aspect, since the extraordinary Congress convoked by the President has sanctioned a law authorizing the Executive to take means for raising funds to complete the railroads now in construction. It is hoped now that money will be raised for the prosecution of those important undertakings, upon which depends, in a measure, the material prosperity of the Republic. Congress is hard at work just now endeavoring to discover some feasible plan for covering the deficit in the estimates of the Finance Minister for 1875-6. One method proposed is to establish a poll tax, but the unhappy result of the expedient when attempted in former years renders it unpopular.

It is stated that the Government will support Gen. Prado's pretensions to the Presidency, provided he will consent to the insertion of the names of two distinguished friends of the Administration on his ticket for the Vice Presidencies. The matter does not yet seem to be finally arranged. Montero appears to be gaining ground in Callao and Lima, but in the South and North Prado is certainly the favorite. Fortunately, the elections promise to be bloodless, and so far everything has been conducted with good feeling and apparently good faith.

The steamer International, with a part of the cable on board, was at Arica, and the Peruvian transport Chalaco was busy sounding along the coast, from Chorillos to Caldera, for the laying of the cable.

The United States flag-ship Richmond arrived at Callao on June 25.

At the date of the 17th ult. the Chilian Congress was in session and very busy.

The following supplementary law has been passed: "Every Intendente of a province or Governor of a department, and, in general, every public functionary who shall in any wise restrain the freedom of suffrage of his subordinates, or exert any pressure upon them, commits a public offense as regards elections. The offense shall be punished with the penalty of absolute disqualification for holding any public charge or office, for exercising political rights, or for practicing any learned profession."

The Chili Government has demanded that the murderer of a young Chilian named Castro Ramos should be punished.

The Minister of the Interior was called on to take measures to put down brigandage, which was becoming very prevalent in the rural districts.

The treaty with Bolivia has been approved by the Chilian Congress.

The boundary question with the Argentine Republic is yet unsettled.

There is nothing particular from Ecuador. Sisters of Charity still continue to flock to it, as well as supplies of foreign priests.

A new Episcopal palace is being built in the square of Guayaquil.

SARATOGA AFTER THE REGATTA.

THE CROWDS GONE AND QUIET RESTORED—NOT MANY POLITICIANS IN TOWN—WHAT MAY SOON BE EXPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Saturday, July 17, 1875.

Never was there a greater change in any Summer resort than that which has taken place here within the last two days. With the termination of the regatta and the college sports at Glen Mitchell the excitement ended. The last notes of the college glees on Friday morning before the dawn were merely the echoes of those of the general rejoicings that had attended the successes of the athletes in the previous day's games. The shriek of the early whistle told the departure of the majority of the vast throng of "casuals" who had visited the Springs, not for their sanitary virtues, but for their attendant festivities, and in the afternoon Saratoga wore a depopulated aspect and the jubilee of the forepart of the week had become a thing of the past. The inhabitants settled down into their wonted gravity and the cries of the Jehus soliciting passengers to the lake or the "falls" were at an end. The very piazzas looked half empty, and the occupants brooded over the newspaper chronicles of the concluded amusements or discussed the relative merits of the winners in each. Only a few bustling personages not visible before were seen about, and these were confidential in demeanor and chewed their cigars in a preoccupied manner. They were of that class so well known here, and designated generically as politicians. New-Yorkers recognized them readily, and came to the conclusion that the political season at Saratoga was near at hand. John Morrissey, ex-Judge Bixby, George Van Nort, Senator O'Brien, and other busy Democrats met and chatted in pairs on every stoop and thoroughfare in a manner calculated to fill one with apprehensions of dire intrigue and campaign projects. But the hour had not come for work, and the principal wire-pullers were absent, though hourly expected. "Charley Hughes," who wanted and did not get the nomination for Lieutenant Governor last year, stayed over on his way home from the West to see how matters stood and to learn what new move was being projected by the "Swallow-tailed" members of his party. But finding everything quiet he disappeared as suddenly as he came, and left the "boys" to the sultry sun and mineral waters of the place.

The political activity of Saratoga is not yet apparent, but the chances are that it will be so next week. For some reason or other the king bees are absent, and Hon. John Morrissey is the sole laborer in this direction so far. Already he has entered on his campaign, and sees each of the new-comers shortly after they arrive. He hears of their advent and bids them welcome a few minutes later. He allows no opportunity to escape him, and he toils diligently from morning till night. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday he stuck to his club-house. Now he is everywhere, first at one hotel, then at another, looking up his acquaintances and earnestly talking to them on subjects evidently important to him. What he is aiming at does not now appear, but that he is aiming at something is palpable. He has forsaken his sporting friends for New-York politicians, and may fairly be said to be on the war-path. The Republicans are very quiet. Vice President Wilson is the most prominent of them, and he walks or drives about the town in search of fresh air and comfort morning and evening.

A GALE AT LONG BRANCH.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BATHERS—BATHING SHANTIES BLOWN DOWN—CARRIAGES AND FENCES OVERTURNED—ALARM AT THE HOTELS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—A great number of bathers were in the surf at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when, with scarcely any premonition, a violent storm of wind and rain broke over the place. The wind amounted to a hurricane and blew seaward, so that the bathers were only saved from peril by retreating hurriedly from the water. Many of the bathing shanties were blown over, some with occupants, and women on their way from the beach to the hotels were blown down in the street. A carriage was overturned, fences torn down, and a structure used as a shooting-gallery was leveled. The hotels that have projecting roofs over their balconies were shaken to their foundations, badly scaring their nervous occupants. Shutters were lost, and other minor accidents were innumerable. The telegraph wires were disconnected, and the operators, in a tent near the West End, worked determinedly with canvas swaying against their machinery. Several excursion steamers were in precarious positions for a while, but the worst was over in half an hour, and fair weather followed.

STORM AND DAMAGE TO CROPS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 18.—Severe storms of rain and wind swept over the country from Newark, Ohio, to Wheeling, West Va., yesterday. At Cambridge, Ohio, some chimneys were blown down and several buildings considerably damaged, but no loss of life is reported.

The damage to crops in the path of the storm is thought to be heavy.

BANKERS' CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The Bankers' Convention will meet here on Tuesday. A preliminary meeting of the Committee on Organization will be held to-morrow night. Quite a number of delegates have already arrived, and it is expected that there will be a thousand bankers in attendance. The meeting will last three days. No special developments have yet been made as to the objects of the convention.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS AND PROSPECTS—WILL THEY ADOPT THE OHIO PLATFORM?—JUDGE KELLEY "A REPUBLICAN TO THE BACKBONE"—PROBABILITIES OF THE ERIE CONVENTION—THE CANDIDATES—PROHIBITIONIST INTENTIONS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July, 17, 1875.

There is a universal query in connection with the meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Erie on the 9th of next September which causes much wonder, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the adjoining States. That question, which seems all-important at the present time, is, "Will Pennsylvania Democrats adopt the platform of the Ohio Democrats?" A large number of the Democrats, and influential ones, too, are very wary as to what course to pursue. Among this latter class may be mentioned Hon. John Witte and Hon. Richard Vaux. I met United States Senator Wallace on Friday and asked him what the convention would do in regard to the financial policy. He refused to tell what he knew, but said that the party all over the State, and especially in the centre and western portions, were greatly divided, and he did not doubt but that the debate on the subject in the convention would occupy considerable time. Hon. John Miller, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was also asked the same question, and he could give no definite answer, but was inclined to believe that the Ohio platform would engage considerable attention. He felt confident that the Democracy would carry the State at any odds.

Judge Kelley is just now making himself conspicuous on this question, for we all know his pet theory. He nursed it and kept it alive. Meeting him on State-house row to-day, your correspondent asked him if he had deserted the Republican Party, as had been charged. The reply was an emphatic "No, Sir; I am a Republican to the backbone, and stand upon the principles of the Message of President Grant to Congress in December, 1873. I have not gone over to the Democracy, nor do I intend to go. My object is to secure the adoption of the financial measures which I have proposed in Congress by my own party, and also other parties, if they will take them." He was very decided in his tone, and requested that THE NEW-YORK TIMES would say to the people of the country that he was still a Republican.

Coming down to the men who are named as Gov. Hartranft's opponents, none are found who possess half the strength of the gallant General. With a single eye upon the Governorship, to assist a Democratic Legislature, the Democrats have named the following candidates, whose names will come before the convention: Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Schuylkill; Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton; Judge W. P. Jenks, of Jefferson—his County Convention adopted the greenback platform and instructed their delegates to vote for it; Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester; Hon. William Bigler, of Clearfield; Judge H. P. Ross, of Montgomery; Hon. Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, and Hon. John S. Morton, of Philadelphia. Senator Wallace says the Philadelphia delegation will support Hon. Daniel M. Fox, ex-Mayor of this city, first giving Mr. Morton a complimentary vote. The Democrats promise a vigorous campaign.

The Prohibition Party have already made their nominations, and hope to poll at least 15,000 votes. If they do it will be so much lost to the Republicans, as Democratic temperance men are like oases in deserts. The Prohibitionists, however, are, it is said, working in the interest of the Democracy, as they know they have no chance of electing their men. Early in August the Paper Money Party will hold a mass-meeting in this City, which will be addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, and Hon. William D. Kelley.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TO BE OPENED WITH A GRAND MASS MEETING AT ERIE NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 18.—The Pennsylvania Republican campaign for 1875 will be opened in this city Thursday evening by a grand ratification meeting, to be held in the public parks. The Republicans have chosen a good time to open the campaign thus early, as the city will be full of people from all parts of Western Pennsylvania. The United States Courts will be in session, and the Erie races will draw large crowds. Gov. John F. Hartranft, Hon. John Scott, Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, Hon. C. D. Wolf, Hon. John B. Packer, and other prominent Republican speakers will be present to address the meeting.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION—THREE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD—AN EXCITING CONTEST PROBABLE—THE SOURCES OF CORRUPTION IN MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The hard-fought conflict within the Democratic Party for the State nominations is nearly ended, the convention meeting here on Wednesday. The last four counties to hold primary meetings did so on Saturday, but the fight is so bitter and close that the race is still an open one. Candidates for Gubernatorial nomination are ex-Senator William T. Hamilton, John Lee Carroll, and Gov. Groome, the present incumbent. Hamilton goes into the convention with forty-six votes certain, ten more being needed for success. Carroll and Groome combined represent the opposition to Hamilton, and have fifty-seven votes secured, but it is doubtful whether this strength can be united on either. The victory of Hamilton means disaster to the little Tammany that rules Baltimore, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Ring, and the Board of Public Works, the three great sources and engines of corruption in Maryland.

Hamilton is the candidate of the Democrats who are endeavoring to break up the rings, while the rings will take either Carroll or Groome, as either may develop the greater strength. The politicians are all excitement to-night and both sides confident. In case of the defeat of Hamilton in the convention an independent State ticket will be run with good prospects. Nominations for Attorney General and State Controller are also to be made, but they are dependent upon the results on the Governorship.

THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The first meeting of 1875 of the Saratoga Racing Association will begin here next Saturday. Several stables have already arrived. Among them are McDaniel's, Belmont's, Stringfield's, Donahue's, and Doswell Cammack's.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES WITHIN SIX DAYS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—William H. Dutcher completed a walk of 500 miles in five days twenty-three hours and twenty-five minutes in a hall at North Adams on Saturday, walking the last mile in ten minutes.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

BRILLIANT VIEWS ALONG THE ROUTE.

STRANGE EFFECTS OF THE MOUNTAIN SCENERY—THE LIFE AND CUSTOMS OF A SURVEYING PARTY—THE NEW-MEXICO COUNTRY AND PEOPLE—THEIR GOOD AND BAD TRAITS—THE WORK OF THE EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIERRA AMARILLA, New-Mexico,
Monday, July 5, 1875.

Lieut. Morrison and his assistants left Fort Garland about twelve days ago, moving in a south-westerly direction, and finally reaching this queer little Mexican town of Tierra Amarilla, after passing through some of the most picturesque sections of Colorado. The further we travel the more we see to admire, and though we cannot appreciate the agricultural prospects of the State, we can at least enjoy and acknowledge the sombre and unique magnificence of the mountains. Seen from the plain near the fort, Sierra Blanco and Baldy Peak strike us as the two most romantic elevations south of Pike's. The upper ridge of the former is broken into several pinnacles with gentle curves between, and its sides are furrowed with deep hollows steeped in the nebulous haze of the clouds. Baldy is almost a pyramid, with barren walls that end in a sharp point over 12,000 feet high, cloven by transverse fissures in which glaring masses of snow lie until the middle of June. The further we retreated from them the nearer they appeared. Two days after we left Garland, when they were thirty miles distant, they seemed larger and more distinct than when we were within five miles of their bases. Fifty miles is as but a stone's throw, and a person unused to the delusive effects of the atmosphere might readily be induced to attempt a walk of twenty-five miles in ten minutes.

Continuing in a southerly course from Blanco, a range of peaks extends, so uniform in their elevation and shape that it is not easy to realize how high they are. But among them are many that soar to 11,000, and a few that are not far short of 13,000 feet. The eye follows them for nearly twenty miles, finding inexhaustible beauties in their soft outlines, the pine and fir-strewn buttresses, and the strange play of light and shadow that dyes them—now a purple, then an unfathomable blue—and, toward morning, a hue like that of an opal held up to the sun. But no one can understand the majesty and wonders of these mountains who has not seen them in a storm, when massive volumes of rolling clouds seem rent asunder by their jagged peaks and stream down upon them like the flames of a pale phosphorescent fire. Then the prairie reaches before us, a desert of green and yellow, and the foot-hills are enveloped in myterious and impenetrable shadows, while the uplands are illuminated by white gleams that bring out their contour with marvelous clearness. As the tumultuous clouds come floating out of the west, they break into vertical streaks and shreds of gray, so unusual in form to one who belongs to the East that he alternates between transport and amazement. A luminous mist rises from the basins near the peaks as these fleecy waves beat against the pinnacles and their volume is dispersed. The snows become brilliantly white, and the eye is dimmed and pained and turns away for relief. People who have marveled at the cloud effects in some of Mr. Moran's pictures of the Western country may be assured that they are not exaggerations. The extinct volcanic force that upheaved the divide seems still to exert its influence on the atmosphere and to wreak itself in the wonderful forms of impalpable vapor.

South from Garland two singular dome-like peaks are seen, isolated from all others in the chain. These are the San Antonio and the Ute, both of which are over 10,000 feet high. And to the west the snowy crests of the San Juan range loom massively in the clear air, with a hundred other mountains in between. But how unsatisfactory and unlovely our path over the level is—interesting only in the manifold evidences it presents of spent volcanoes and the different geological periods. Here a sandy ridge reminds us of the drift, and a little further on we come upon a sharp needle of basaltic formation that points to fires long since burned out. In places the ground consists of decomposed granite that only needs water to make it fruitful. Further on huge bowlders of scoria are strewn in every direction, imbedded in the hill-sides, and lying prone in the middle of plains, where they fell centuries ago fresh from seething craters. A coyote sneaks away at our approach with drooping tail, or a deer rustles in a thicket. The chattering bark of the impudent little prairie dogs is heard almost incessantly, and their bristling tails are seen whisking above their mounds. The road dwindles into an indistinct trail, and Lieut. Morrison rides forward, bending over his horse's head, to pick out the nearly-obliterated foot-prints of some hunter or Indian trader who has traveled our way before. About midday the men bring pieces of bread out of their saddle-bags and eat a frugal lunch. Then, when the sun is on the night-side of the zenith, we probably sight a line of green in the distance, which indicates water, and after a hot and dusty march of seven or eight hours we encamp for the night on the banks of a rapid little mountain stream.

Lieut. Wheeler receives hundreds of applications every year from young men in good positions, who offer to give their services in any capacity whatever for the privilege of accompanying his expeditions, and from some who are willing to bear all their personal expenses. A youth with a sound constitution and the ability and disposition to endure hardships may find enjoyment and health in such a trip, but, unless he has these qualifications, let me urge him to stay contentedly at home. The life of surveying parties in the field is of the roughest kind. The simple difference between it and existence under the humblest conditions in a town is that while in one case pretty nearly everything is done for you, in the other you are compelled to do pretty nearly everything for yourself. At 5 in the morning, when the eastern sky is blushing crimson, all hands are turned out, and between that hour and 7 you have to fold your tent and bed and catch and harness your mule. Now a mule is at once a sagacious and capricious animal. As you go toward her, with the bridle in your hands, muttering seductive whoa-o-o-s, and such adulatory expressions as "Poor old girl," she probably waits until you are close upon her and then tosses her heels in the air, and, with a wicked snort, dashes out of your reach. Several like efforts have still to be made before she is caught, and in the end you are hot, breathless, and nervous—that is, unless you are an old campaigner. Meanwhile you are in a state of terror about the packers, for they have a true Western contempt for rank and persons, and unless your bed is folded in the most compact fashion you are as sure to be damned as Ananias. By 7:30 o'clock you are on the march, which is continued at the jog-trot rate of three miles an hour until late in the afternoon, when you undo all the things you did in the morning. Unless the weather is wet, however, the tents are not pitched at all, and the beds are made on the ground. A night or two ago the thermometer stood at thirty degrees, and when I awoke in the morning the canvas wrapper under which I slept was coated with thin ice.

Our second camp after leaving Garland was on the San Antonio River, and thence we went to Conejos in search of a Mexican guide to show us the best route over the mountains to Tierra Amarilla. Southern Colorado hereabout is very like New-Mexico in its people, buildings, and other characteristics. What New-Mexico is like very few persons in the East know. The general impression is that it is a vast undeveloped territory, sparsely inhabited by white immigrants engaged in stock raising. But, in reality, it is an anomaly among all the other United States, different in its population, language, religion, and local government. The people are a mixed race of Spaniards, Indians, and half-breeds; the language is a dialect of the Spanish, the religion a phase of stern Roman Catholicism, and the local government of a primitive and exceedingly simple form. New-Mexico thus offers one of the most interesting studies and curious puzzles a traveler could desire. While in all our other Territories education is general, and Old World superstitions are laughed at, in this benighted wonder-land the principal instruction is given by a few priests, and blind fanaticism exhibits itself in the most extraordinary forms. Lieut. Morrison and I rode on from the camp on the San Antonio to the first plaza of Conejos, for all the important Mexican towns are subdivided into several villages a mile or so apart, to which a collective name is given. Conejos comprises five plazas, each consisting of about a dozen adobe dwellings, built irregularly over a small area without separate inclosures. I believe that an adobe house is the nearest approach to pre-eminent ugliness in architecture the world contains. It is one story high, flat-roofed and square, sometimes whitewashed, but usually left the brown color of the mud. A wooden window frame, six panes of glass, and a paneled door are luxuries that only a pampered few can afford, and the majority are content with the light and ventilation admitted by an aperture about two feet square on each side of the small doorway. The interior is divided into three apartments, with the earth for a floor and rough-hewn trees for a ceiling. Articles of furniture are scarce, and a sort of mattress, serving the purposes both of a sofa and a bed, together with a few stools and a table, constitute nearly all the household effects of the commoner. We stopped a small boy for information, and, doffing his hat, he pointed to a building much larger than the others, which he said was the residence of the Alcalde. The New-Mexican is always suave and polite. He will incommode himself to almost any extent to oblige a stranger, and this small boy, whose felt hat had lost its brim, and whose ragged trousers were suspended over the shoulders by a string, saluted us with the grave courtesy of a polished gentleman, scratching himself the while with a furtive vigor that was both amusing and suspicious. But the Alcalde—in which country shall we find one more smooth, dignified, and hospitable than he? When he had demonstrated our way to us in voluble Spanish and by earnest gestures, he invited us to dismount and take a cup of coffee or a glass of wine. He was the Magistrate of the town, at once the Mayor, the Police Justice, and the Town Council, as comprehensive a character as the survivor in Gilbert's ballad of "The Nancy Bell." His house was a castle of its kind, and had been built in the days when Indians were troublesome on the border. All the windows looked out upon an interior court-yard, and the door was wide and strong. A look of disappointment passed over the reverend Señor's brown face because we declined his hospitalities, and as we left him he reiterated his directions in his anxiety lest we should mistake them.

The building next in importance to the executive mansion is the church, an adobe structure, with a plain wooden cross surmounting its one story. I have been told that the New-Mexicans are the worst priest-ridden people in the world, and of this I shall speak again hereafter. It is certain that they are religiously inclined. The men who gathered around us at the Alcalde's door wore little silver crosses on their bare breasts, and in each house a small crucifix is the only ornament.

In personal appearance the New-Mexicans are spare and brown-skinned. Their hair and eyes are lustrously black, and their speech is low and pleasant. You cannot know how sweet the human voice is until you have heard one of their women say *no sabe* or *quien sabe*. She utters it with a gentle, melting, longing intonation to be enjoyed, and not to be described. But New-Mexican women are not all sweetness and beauty. Their features are irregular and the forms are squat. Some of them study comfort more than delicacy, and in hot weather are content to flutter about in a chemise and flannel petticoat. Out of doors they swathe themselves in large black shawls, covering the head and part of the face in a picturesque manner that reminds one of Turkey. And a friend of mine maintains that there is a still further similarity between the extremes of life here and those of ancient Palestine. The houses are primitive enough certainly, and the maidens carry earthen vessels of water on their heads in the same manner that Rebecca did in the time of the patriarchs.

The only American usually settled in the Mexican towns is the post-trader, with a wife or a daughter, in whose house we perhaps find a piano, a sewing-machine, and a rocking-chair—things that strike us as being prodigious and exceptional luxuries. After a month of camp life, indeed, the smallest suggestion of of home and home comforts comes upon us as gratefully as a pool of water in a desert. We travel for days together without seeing a living soul, until we would willingly exchange a hundred miles of the rugged mountains for a mere glance at a New-England village.

As we passed out of Conejos we saw a native plowing a field with an iron-shod forked stick, dragged by a pair of oxen; and the other agricultural implements in use would have been a disgrace to mechanical ingenuity a hundred years ago.

Our guide secured, we followed a trail over some thickly-wooded hills into a branch of the Conejos cañon, and from that point to the present camp our path has lain through a country of remarkable luxuriance. Here the thirsty sage-bush is superseded by succulent plants, the sparse grass by tall sheaves, and the dust by refreshing dews. The foliage is prodigal in its variety and beauty of shades. The pines are marshaled on the heights, with prickly arms thrown out to catch the sunshine which they repel. In strong contrast with their massiveness of color are the cottonwoods, with gray bark and small, oval leaves that tremble and gleam like the silver poplar at the least touch of the wind. Down in the hollows a shrub grows with a profuse emerald leaf and a bright red stem, under the shelter of which are gardens of wild flowers, mosses, and ferns. The grass is from twelve to eighteen inches high, and a tropic-like plant, called the cebadilla, has leaves nearly eight inches broad. Thick, too, as the living timber is, the trail is made difficult by that which is fallen or burned to the stumps by forest fires yet smouldering, and by the mazes of elastic young cottonwood in the undergrowth. The cottonwood is the most prolific of Western trees, and the prettiest. On a breezy day in Spring the air is filled with its seed, which floats about in a coat of silky down. But where all this beautiful luxuriance is, where the grazing is the finest in the world, and the land the most promising, the climatic conditions are such that farming is impossible, and cattle cannot live in Winter. In one of the loveliest spots in the cañon there is an abandoned log cabin, and that is the only habitation we saw between the town of Conejos and Tierra Amarilla, a distance of about thirty-eight miles.

For the greater part of a day we threaded the cañon of the Los Pinos by a precarious trail worn in one of the walls at least a hundred feet above the bed. Masses of rock and pebbles came rolling down upon us from the impending cliffs of ragged basalt, and a misstep would have cost the lives of a mule and its rider. Camp No. 11 was at the head of the valley of the Rio Chama, in a cold, dark, silent glen among mountains that looked down upon a hundred miles of country. The pines were thick around, intensifying the gloom and profound stillness of the primitive wilderness. Enormous sandstone rocks jutted out hundreds of feet overhead, worn into weird forms, and dyed gray, red, blue, and yellow. Directly over our camp three needles cut the air like the pointed turrets of an old Normandy house, and as the falling sun caught these they burned like brilliantly-colored fires. The night followed soon, cold, dark, impenetrable, yet so clear that we could count the pines on the mountain ridges, and our camp fires threw a ruddy glow on the chaotic piles of rock.

Eight miles lower down a side party explored the west fork of the Chama, and ascended Banded Peak, after which the expdition sought this place, passing on the way through some magnificent forests, in which the pines rise to a height of seventy feet, with spaces of level grass between.

A word in conclusion about the work Lieut. Morrison's division is doing: Side parties have been detached from the main body nearly every day and sent to explore neighboring peaks in connection with the system of triangles which includes the survey of the most insignificant drain and the faintest trail, as well as the greater streams and roads. Routes for future travel are selected, and the whole is checked by careful astronomical observations for latitude made by Lieut. Morrison personally. The meander work, with its tertiary triangles, began at Fort Garland, and was included with the heavier work of the season at Conejos. This comprehends the mountain system in which the Conejos, the Los Pinos, the Chama, and the Rio Blanco have their source, in a section including thousands of square miles of peaks, table lands, and chasms, with many lakes and drains, in surveying which the difficulties caused by burning forests, melting snows, and swollen streams can only be overcome by military energy and scientific care.

THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

PROF. MARSH PRONOUNCES THE EXPLANATIONS OF COMMISSIONER SMITH A "CHARACTERISTIC TRICK OF THE INDIAN BUREAU"—THE QUOTATION FROM AN OLD AND INCORRECT REPORT—FUTILITY OF A GENERAL DENIAL UNTIL HIS CHARGES ARE MET.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—Prof. Marsh pronounces the explanation published yesterday by Commissioner Smith in regard to Indian affairs at the Red Cloud Agency a characteristic trick of the Indian Bureau. The old report cited by the Commissioner is the only one of a large number on file in the Interior Department that was favorable, and it is now well known that the special Commissioners who made it, owing mainly to the short time they were at the agency, were mistaken on several points and some at least of these gentlemen have since informed the department to this effect. The report refers to a different set of transactions from those observed by Prof. Marsh, and his investigations had no connection whatever with those made by this commission or any other. To attempt to meet his evidence by quoting an old report is entirely avoiding the real issue and misleading the public. The charges which Prof. Marsh has made are distinct and specific, and all are supported by independent testimony. Until these charges, which affect the department as well as Agent Saville, are disproved, the Professor thinks a general denial by the Commissioner will avail but little.

INDIAN AGENTS MILES AND HAWWORTH REPORT A FAIR ARTICLE OF BEEF DELIVERED AT THEIR AGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Regarding the charges which have been made through the press against affairs in the Indian Territory under the agents nominated by the Society of Friends, Agent John D. Miles, of the Kickapoo Agency, reports under date of July 9 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the cattle delivered in February, March, and April were not very fat, yet he could not say they were not "merchantable cattle" and as good as could possibly be obtained in that country at the time, and particularly at the price paid for the general average—namely, $1 64 per 100 for the twelve months of the year. The military have been paying for beef delivered to troops and captive Indians $2 50 to $3 per 100 gross.

Agent Hawworth writes from his agency that the Winter was very severe and cold, there being an unusual snow-fall. The cattle dependent upon the range would, by the month of March, become thin in flesh, and, classed with corn-fed cattle, would not be regarded as good merchantable beef cattle in regular markets, but for gross cattle he felt warranted in saying they were fair beef, and gave satisfaction to the Indians, and kept them from suffering.

The cattle furnished on Sueven's contract have been up to the average of any previous year since the establishment of his agency.

THE PEACH CROP.

NOT LESS THAN EIGHT MILLION BASKETS EXPECTED IN DELAWARE AND MARYLAND—EARLY VARIETIES TO BE PUT INTO THE MARKET THIS WEEK—MORE PERFECT TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS THAN EVER BEFORE—DIRECT TRADE WITH INTERIOR CITIES OVER THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—At the meeting of the peach growers of Maryland and Delaware peninsula at Middletown, Saturday, it was agreed that the crop of the peninsula would not be less than 8,000,000 baskets. The crop is maturing rapidly, and early varieties will be sent to market this week, but the trade will not begin in earnest before Aug. 1. Notwithstanding the immense crop, producers expect ready sales and good prices. Arrangements for quick transportation to New-York by water and rail are more perfect than in any preceding season. Eleven hundred and fifty cars have already been leased to growers and branch railroads to be used in the New-York trade, while the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company will do heavy business between Lewes and New-York. A new enterprise is the opening of direct communication between the peach country and interior cities, and by this means growers anticipate doing business quicker and making greater profit by doing away with middlemen. These arrangements extend as far as Chicago and St. Louis, and are made direct with the Pennsylvania and Baltimor and Ohio Railroads.

FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS.

WAGES TO BE REDUCED IN ALL THE MILLS IN THE CITY TO THE ANTE-STRIKE BASIS—A LOCK-OUT AGREED UPON IF ANOTHER STRIKE FOLLOWS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 18.—The Manufacturers' Board of Trade held an important session last night relative to the future action of the mill corporations of this city. The committee appointed some weeks since to visit the different manufacturing towns of New-England reported that the cotton business was in an unusually depressed condition, and that the wages paid operatives in Fall River were considerably in excess of other manufacturing centres. After some discussion it was voted, in view of the stagnancy of the market, to reduce the rate of wages to the same as was paid before the late strike, the same to go into effect the first Monday in August. An agreement was signed that the reduction should be made general in all the mills of the city, and in case of a partial strike that a general lockout should follow.

A BLOODY DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 18.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Ironton, Ohio, says Taylor Fortner, a desperate character, residing at Bear Creek, Ky., three miles from Ironton, quarreled with his wife yesterday, and, after nearly chopping her to pieces, took to the woods. He was pursued and captured after a desperate resistance, while attempting to cross the Ohio River, and is now in Greenup jail. The woman is still living, but cannot recover.

CHURCH CORNER-STONE LAID.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—The corner-stone of a new church edifice of the First German Evangelical Church was laid to-day in the presence of several thousand spectators. The church is one of historic associations, being the oldest and one of the wealthiest in the city. It was founded in 1782, and received its original charter from William Penn.

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Revenue officials have been closely at work in the Collector's office examining into the late defalcation. The amount will be much larger than at first supposed, probably not less than $75,000. Evidence that Jackson's death was by suicide is accumulating.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

RIGBY, OF THE IRISH TEAM, TIES FULTON—THE MATCH TO BE FINISHED TO-DAY—THE COUNCIL PETITIONED TO ALLOW THE AMERICANS TO SHOOT AT THE SAME TIME WITH THE ELCHO SHIELD MATCH.

LONDON, July 18.—John Rigby, of the Irish Team, tied Major Fulton in the shooting for the St. Leger Stakes, yesterday, making thirty-five points. The contest will be finished to-morrow.

Lord Wharncliffe entertained the American Team at dinner to-day at Wimbledon. Lady Wharncliffe, Lieut. Col. Phillips, Mr. Mildmay, Capt. Peel, and a number of other prominent persons were present. No speeches were made.

The American party were subsequently conducted through the camp. They were particularly pleased with the arrangements in connection with the targets, and will probably recommend their introduction at Creedmoor.

The Captains of the English, Irish, and Scotch Teams have petitioned the Council to permit the Americans to shoot at the same time with the Elcho Shield competition. The Americans concur in the application. No answer has yet been given by the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CANADIAN RIFLEMEN—PRIZES WON IN THE QUEEN'S, ALEXANDRA, AND OTHER CONTESTS.

A special telegram from London Friday night to the Toronto *Globe* gives the following information concerning successes won by the Canadian riflemen at the Wimbledon contests:

NO. 55 CHEAPSIDE, E. C., July 16, 1875.

The Canadian Riflemen have been very successful thus far at the Wimbledon matches. Among the winners in the *Daily Telegraph* prizes are the following Canadians: Sergt. Major Cruit, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade; Ensign Fitch, Seventy-eighth Battalion, Nova Scotia; Private Logie, Seventy-first Battalion, New-Brunswick.

The Canadian winners in the Alfred (National Rifle Association) Prize are: Ensign Fitch; Sergt. Hill, First Battalion, Quebec; Ensign Waters, Twenty-fifth Ontario.

In the Windmill Prizes at 200 yards, Canadian winners are: Private Capping, Three Rivers Battalion, Quebec; Capt. Arnold, Seventy-fourth Battalion, New-Brunswick; Sergt. Hill.

In the first stage of the Queen's Prize, the winner of the first prize, with National Rifle Association silver medal and badge, made ninety points. He was followed by two Canadians, who, besides winning badges and £12 prizes, rank among the sixty entitled to shoot in the second stage. Their names are: —— Hunter, 86 points; Private Mills, Tenth Battalion, Ontario, 79 points. In addition to these, £3 prizes were won by the following Canadians: Ensign Wright, Fiftieth Battalion, Quebec; Gunner Little, Grand Trunk Railway; —— Ward.

Prizes in the Bass match were won by Sergt. Power, Sixty-third Battalion, Nova Scotia; Sergt. Major Cruit.

Four Canadians were successful in the Alexandra Prizes: Major Gibson, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Major Hunter, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Sergt. Major Cruit, Capt. Arnold.

In the Curtis and Harvey Prizes the only Canadian winner was Sergt. Power.

There has been incessant rain for four days. The Canadians fired the 600-yard range in the Queen's Prize during a violent rain-storm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MASS-MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE GRANT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' TRIP—A VIOLENT SPEECH BY BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, July 18.—A meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales' visit to India. Twelve thousand persons were present. Mr. Bradlaugh made a violent speech, and concluded by offering a resolution of a similar character. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Eight persons who voted against it were set upon by the crowd, and the Police had to interfere for their protection.

DEATH OF LADY FRANKLIN.

LONDON, July 19—5:30 A. M.—Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, died last night.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS STILL ACTIVE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, July 18.—The Carlists are bombarding Puycerda.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, and is highest in the lake region, with falling temperature. It is now falling in the extreme North-west. Occasional rains have fallen on the Gulf coast. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from Lake Michigan and Indiana eastward to New-England, but was followed by clearing weather. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley, Middle and Eastern States. The Lower Ohio River, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi at and below Cairo have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains, and southerly winds shifting to northeasterly in the northern portion, with lower temperature.

In the Gulf States, rising barometer, south to east winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and in the West Gulf States, occasional rains.

In the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

In the lower lake region and the Middle States, higher barometer, northerly to easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy and cooler weather than on Sunday, except, possibly, rain areas in Virginia.

In New-England, rising barometer, west to north winds, cool and generally clear weather.

The Mississippi, from Cairo down, will continue slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	71°	3:30 P. M.	87°	81°
6 A. M.	69°	71°	6 P. M.	82°	75°
9 A. M.	75°	76°	9 P. M.	75°	68°
12 M.	82°	82°	12 P. M.	74°	65°

Average temperature yesterday....74°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....76½°

THE TEMPERANCE BADGE OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The public badge adopted by the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America yesterday, consists of, first, the words "The world our field;" second, the triangle and star; third, the circle of fraternity inclosing the world by the colors white, red, and blue, representing Subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions respectively.

THE POPE'S ENVOY.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 18.—Monsignore Roncetti, the Papal Ablegate, arrived here last night, accompanied by all the ecclesiastics who left Quebec with him, and Bishop Rogers, who joined them at Chatham.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated to-day at St. Mary's Cathedral. Dr. McGlynn of New-York delivered the sermon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TENNYSON'S QUEEN MARY."

QUEEN MARY. A Drama by ALFRED TENNYSON. 16mo., pp. 281. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

The production of an historical drama by the Poet Laureate is a literary event of considerable interest. Mr. Tennyson could not but have been conscious of this as he wrote; and his consciousness is in some indefinable way evident in his work. And he has aimed so high and modeled his drama so manifestly upon the Shakespearean, that is, the Elizabethan model, (for Shakespeare differed in this respect not at all from his contemporaries,) that "Queen Mary" demands, by its very pretensions, to be tested by the highest standard of the ideal, imaginative drama. Comparisons may be "odorous," but they are sometimes inevitable, and they were never more so than in this instance. Judged in this way, "Queen Mary," although it contains passages in its author's best manner, cannot be regarded as a completely successful performance. And without comparison, even as a drama, it is seriously defective, its great lack being that of dramatic purpose and progress. The principal personage dies, but her death is not brought about by the action of the drama; and the elevation of the second person—second in dignity, but not in dramatic importance—is brought about merely by the death of the first, and, again, not by the action or even by any sort of dramatic progress. The play not only thus lacks a beginning, a middle, and an end, dramatically speaking, but its personages lack development. With the exception of *Queen Mary* they are, when they pass from our sight, just what they were when we first saw them—no less, no more. There can be no misunderstanding of them, no two views of their characters, as there may be, and always must be, as to the creatures of nature and of Shakespeare.

It may be replied, as to the absence of dramatic progress and climax, that these are lacking in some of Shakespeare's "Histories," and notably so in "Henry VIII.," with which from its subject Mr. Tennyson's work chiefly provokes comparison. True enough, but not pertinent. For "Henry VIII." was not the labored work of the Poet Laureate of his time, seeking a high position in dramatic literature. It was written not as literature, with little regard to its poetical value, and hardly as a drama. It was thrown off by Shakespeare, after he had retired from business and from London, as a mere show piece, as the vehicle for court shows, court dresses, and processions. For its poetical and, strictly speaking, its dramatic value, he probably did not care the value of the feather of the pen with which he wrote it; but having to write something of the sort for the sake of the theatre in which he had a money interest, it was as easy for him to write it as he did, creating Queen Catherine, and Woolsey, and Anne Boleyn, and the rest, as it would have been for him to write it in any other way. And it is also to be remarked that his other "Histories" were written to supply a demand of his time for a series of historical pictures. People went to the theatre in his day to see a story acted, and to hear the fine things that the personages had to say, without much thought as to dramatic symmetry, unity, or progress. Plays were written then to be played, not—or very secondarily—to be read. But "Queen Mary," on the contrary, is written to be read—hardly, we should think, to be played, and it challenges criticism both as a drama and as a poem.

Mr. Tennyson's drama opens well with a scene which shows the populace awaiting the passage of the Queen in state. The dialogue between the people and the marshalmen, and among the people themselves, which is in prose, shows the uncertain, disturbed condition of popular feeling as to *Mary* and her right to the throne, and also as to the revolutionizing effect of the religious agitation of the time. This is, perhaps, the most truly dramatic scene in the whole play, and its imitation of Shakespeare's manner is equally manifest. Here is a little of it:

MARSHALMAN.

Stand back, keep a clear lane. When will her Majesty pass, sayst thou? Why now, even now; wherefore draw back your heads and your horns before I break them, and make what noise you will with your tongues, so it be not treason. Long live Queen Mary, the lawful and legitimate daughter of Harry the Eighth. Shout, knaves!

CITIZENS.

Long live Queen Mary.

FIRST CITIZEN.

That's a hard word, legitimate; what does it mean?

SECOND CITIZEN.

It means a bastard.

THIRD CITIZEN.

Nay, it means true-born.

FIRST CITIZEN.

Why, didn't the Parliament make her a bastard?

SECOND CITIZEN.

No; it was the Lady Elizabeth.

THIRD CITIZEN.

That was after, man; that was after.

FIRST CITIZEN.

Then which is the bastard?

SECOND CITIZEN.

Troth, they be both bastards by Act of Parliament and Council.

THIRD CITIZEN.

Ay, the Parliament can make every true-born man of us a bastard. Old Nokes, can't it make thee a bastard? Thou shouldst know, for thou art as white as three Christmasses.

OLD NOKES *(dreamily)*

Who's a-passing? King Edward or King Richard?

THIRD CITIZEN.

No, old Nokes.

OLD NOKES.

It's Harry!

THIRD CITIZEN.

It's Queen Mary.

OLD NOKES.

The blessed Mary's a-passing! [*Falls on his knees.*]

NOKES.

Let father alone, my masters! He's past your questioning.

There is a scene in the same style between some old women, one of whom has seen Cranmer burned. These realistic touches are life-like and impressive, and quite in the manner of the Elizabethan dramatists, as far as their purpose and form are concerned; but they lack a certain fullness of vitality and raciness of language, and, above all, the freedom of hand with which even the second-rate playwrights of that period were able to set forth such scenes. They are careful studies, but we see the study too plainly.

Mary is rather slow in appearing on the stage. We get a glimpse of *Elizabeth* first, around whom *Courtenay*, the newly-created Earl of Devon, is flitting like a butterfly, as she calls him. The Princess is shown in her true colors in this brief scene, as one who holds her womanhood, her womanly attractions, and even her womanly instincts and longings in check at the promptings of a crafty policy. But here again the portrait is dry and unsatisfying; it lacks vitality, and seems painted according to a receipt. *Courtenay* himself is much better, and appears here, as elsewhere, a light, really, reckless, but half-calculating courtier. *Queen Mary's* entrance is not very royal, and therefore perhaps not less truthful and characteristic. She comes in behind, and, seeing *Elizabeth* and *Courtenay* talking, says:

"Whispering—leagued together
To bar me from my Philip."

These first words of the unhappy and bigoted Queen are the key to her character, as it is shown throughout the drama. She besotted upon Philip, and she is filled with suspicion. And indeed there is a touching sadness in the fact that Mary is not only hateful in history, but somewhat ridiculous, because of an overeager manifestation of truly womanly instincts—love for her husband and a desire for children. Had Philip been a wise and a noble man, and had Mary not been childless, there can be little doubt that the history of her reign would have been entirely different. It is pitiful to see this poor Queen ready to sacrifice anything, even her people, to win the favor of this cold, bigoted tyrant; and although we smile at her constantly disappointed longings for the child which she thinks will bind her husband to her, and settle the succession of the crown, and last, not least, satisfy the maternal cravings of her woman's heart, we smile sadly.

After this brief speech *Mary* disappears and is not seen again until we find her in her audience chamber with one of her maids, kissing *Philip's* miniature. Some talk elicited by the portrait shows *Mary's* strong Spanish leanings; her love for her mother and the vengeful feeling cherished with the memory of the divorced Katherine; her own hard, narrow, bigoted nature. A long scene follows. *Gardiner* comes in, then the French Embassador, *De Noailles*, and both offend her by the manner in which they speak of *Philip*, and are curtly dismissed. Then comes the Spanish Embassador, *Renard*, who soothes her with flattery, not of herself, but of *Philip*, and who eggs her on in her suspicion of *Elizabeth*, and tempts her to send her heretic and "bastard" sister to the Tower and to the block. This important scene is well and carefully written. It would be difficult to find fault with it were we inclined to do so, so well is it conceived and so carefully wrought. But it has one pervading fault which thrusts itself upon us whether we will or not: it is perhaps not dull, but it is not "up to the mark." It reminds us of Sly's criticism in "The Taming of the Shrew,"—"an excellent piece of work, truly. Would 'twere done."

This deficiency in vividness, in strength, in an engrossing dramatic interest pervades the play. There is a fine scene in the third act, in which *Philip* and *Cardinal Pole* discuss affairs of Church and State with *Mary*, the *Cardinal* craftily saluting the Queen with the Virgin's salutation, "*Ave Maria, gratia plena, benedicta tu in mulieribus!*"—a delicate and priestly piece of flattery, considering the wishes and expectations then of the poor Queen. It is well wrought, it is truthful—so truthful that we feel that it almost might have taken place. And yet it lacks that indefinable something which should raise it out of the merely natural and true into the ideal. The same may be said of the scene of angry disagreement in the council as to the revival of the Lollard persecution, and of that in which *Mary* refuses the petition of *Thirley* and *Lords Paget* and *Howard* for *Cranmer's* life. Here, where we expect the most impressive dramatic treatment, we find only a skillful propriety, which we cannot call cold, but which we feel to be as deficient in fervor as vivacity. It is rather in detached passages that the author's finest vein of dramatic writing shows itself. As, for instance, in the following outburst of joyful expectation on the part of poor *Mary*, who, left alone by *Philip* and the *Cardinal*, and stimulated by the latter's artful salutation, fancies that she feels herself in the condition of the Virgin Mother, to whom the angel addressed it, and exclaims:

He hath awaked! he hath awaked!
He stirs within the darkness!
Oh, Philip, husband! now thy love to mine
Will cling more close and those bleak manners thaw,
That make me shamed and tongue-tied in my love.
The second Prince of Peace—
The great unborn defender of the Faith,
Who will avenge me of mine enemies—
He comes, and my star rises.
The stormy Wyatts and Northumberlands,
The proud ambitions of Elizabeth,
And all her fieriest partisans—are pale
Before my star!
The light of this new learning wanes and dies:
The ghosts of Luther and Zuinglius fade
Into the deathless hell which is their doom
Before my star!
His sceptre shall go forth from Ind to Ind!
His sword shall hew the heretic peoples down!
His faith shall clothe the world that will be his,
Like universal air and sunshine! Open,
Ye everlasting gates! The King is here!—
My star, my son!
[*Enter* PHILIP, DUKE OF ALVA, &C.
Oh, Philip, come with me;
Good news have I to tell you, news to make
Both of us happy—ay, the kingdom too.
Nay come with me—one moment!

Equally good, on the other hand, and very skillful in its expression of a fact noted by historians, is this subsequent utterance of weariness on the part of Philip:

But, Renard, I am sicker staying here
Than any sea could make me passing hence,
Tho' I'm ever deadly sick at sea.
So sick am I with biding for this child.
Is it the fashion in this clime for women
To go twelve months in bearing of a child?
The nurses yawn'd, the cradle gaped, they led
Processions, chanted litanies, clash'd their bells,
Shot off their lying cannon, and her priests
Have preach'd, the fools, of this fair prince to come,
Till, by St. James, I find myself the fool.

And here is a passage of fine pictorial description from a speech of Lord Howard's in regard to the divided popular feeling upon Wyatt's insurrection:

There were citizens
Stood each before his shut-up booth, and look'd
As grim and grave as from a funeral;
And here a knot of ruffians all in rags,
With execrating, execrable eyes,
Glared at the citizens. Here was a young mother,
Her face on flame, her red hair all blown back,
She shrilling "Wyatt," while the boy she held
Mimick'd and piped her, Wyatt, as red as she
In hair and cheek; and almost elbowing her
So close they stood, another, mute as death,
And white as her own milk; her babe in arms
And felt the faltering of his mother's breast,
And look'd as bloodless. Here a pious Catholic,
Mumbling and mixing up in his sacred prayers
Heaven's and Earth's Maries. Over his bow'd shoulder
Scowl'd that world-hated and world-hating beast,
A haggard Anabaptist.

This we are inclined to regard as the finest poetical passage in the drama. In the vividness of its pictorial effect, in the free flow of its apparently unpremeditated language, in the antitheses, "execrating, execrable eyes," "world-hated and world-hating beast," wrought strongly out of single words, it is more Elizabethan in its manner, and we will even say more Shakespearean, than any other that we have noticed from the first scene to the last.

Of pithy, pregnant passages, short and sharp, "sentences," (*sententiæ*,) as our old writers used to call them, and, in fact, label them in their margins, we have some good examples in the best manner of the author of *In Memoriam*. Thus when *Alice*, the maid of honor, reproaches *Renard*, the Spanish ambassador, with having "falsely painted his fine prince," he asks:

"My pretty maiden, tell me, did you ever
Sigh for a beard?"

and when, after some coquetish fencing, she asks, "Well, but if I have, what then?" he replies:

"Then, pretty maiden, you should know that whether
A wind be warm or cold, it serves to fan
A kindled fire."

Gardiner, talking with *Bonner* of the prospects of their Church in England, puts thus pithily, Romanist as he is, his English feeling with regard to the Papal power.

"We shall have to dodge again,
And let the Pope trample our rights, and plunge
His foreign fist into our island Church
To plump the leaner pouch of Italy."

This expresses admirably the aversion to the interference of a foreign hierarchy which was, after all, the mainspring of the Reformation in England. The crafty *Renard*, warning *Philip* against the effects of his too manifest indifference to Mary, says:

"—and jealousy
Hath in it an alchemic force to fuse
Almost into one metal love and hate."

But sometimes the poet seems bare of significant words, and expresses his thought very tamely. A striking example of this is in the second scene of the last act, where the *Count de Feria* enters to the *Queen*, and kneeling, says:

"I trust your Grace is well. [*Aside.*] How her hand burns."

After an interview which produces only a few short formal speeches, he goes out saying:

"I wish her Highness better. [*Aside.*] How her hand burns."

This device to inform us that the *Queen* is dying is in the poorest style of common melodrama, and its bald repetition of course increases the poverty of the effect.

Mr. Tennyson has occasionally affected an antique phraseology, as, for example, "not so well *holpen* in our wars with France;" and again, "I am Harry Tudor's daughter *and not fear*"—that is, and I do not fear. This is in the Elizabethan style unquestionably, but, unless the whole play were written in such a style, these scattered archaisms produce only an effect of incongruity. For example, they accord strangely with such very modern, and indeed not quite yet established, phraseology as

"While this same marriage question *was being argued.*"
"Is that it? That's a *big lot* of money."
"That I was for a moment wroth *at* thee,"
"and *barrin* the wind."

The men who used "holpen," and who dropped "I do" before a verb, would have been unable to understand such English as this. So as to rhythm Mr. Tennyson imitates the Elizabethan dramatists in their broken lines. For example:

"You,
The heir presumptive."
"It doth appear this marriage is the least
Of all their quarrel.
They have betrayed the treason of their hearts and"
"I still will do mine utmost with the Pope
Poor cousin.
Have I not been the fast friend of your life?"

This is mere affectation, by which nothing is gained but an external resemblance to the look of the Elizabethan blank verse. Mr. Tennyson should have remembered that the broken rhythms of the Elizabethan dramatists are merely the results of carelessness on the part of poets who wrote with the stage and its requirements only in mind, and who were quite indifferent as to the merely literary and poetical value of their work.

Of the much that is good in "Queen Mary" a large proportion is in the last act. Here is a very fine passage from the last scene. *Mary*, dying, asks *Lady Clarence*, one of her ladies of the bed-chamber, to tell her of her happiest hour, and the lady answers:

I will, if that
May make your Grace forget yourself a little.
There runs a shallow brook across our field
For twenty miles where the black crow flies five,
And doth so bound and babble all the way
As if itself were happy. It was May time,
And I was walking with the man I loved.
I loved him; but I thought I was not loved;
And both were silent, letting the wild brook
Speak for us—till he stooped and gathered one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots.
Look'd hard and sweet at me, and gave it me.
I took it, tho' I did not know I took it,
And put it in my bosom, and all at once
I felt his arms about me, and his lips—

Mary.

O God! I have been too slack, too slack.
There are Hot Gospellers even among our guards—
Nobles we dared not touch, &c.

Lady Clarence's description is charming, and *Mary's* outburst when she can bear the maddening picture no longer, and her breaking into a persecuting religious fury, is fine and very characteristic. And so is it when a little after she seizes a knife and cuts the portrait of her husband from the canvas, saying with a bitterness that torments herself:

This Philip shall not
Stare in upon me in my haggardness;
Old, miserable, diseased,
Incapable of children. Come thou down.
[*Cuts out the picture and throws it down.*
Lie there. [*Wails.*] O God! I've kill'd my Philip.

Quite in another style, but equally fine, is another passage with which we shall close our extracts. The *Queen* is dead, and *Elizabeth* is her acknowledged successor. Then *Cecil*, afterward to be the great *Cecil*, her Minister, says of her:

Much it is
To be nor mad, nor bigot—have a mind—
Nor let priests' talk, or dream of worlds to be,
Miscolor things about her—sudden touches
For him, or him—sunk rocks; no passionate faith—
But—if let be—balance and compromise;
Brave, wary, sane to the heart of her—a Tudor
School'd by the shadow of death—a Boleyn, too,
Glancing across the Tudor—not so well.

With this admirable appreciation of his new mistress, and forecast of her future, by *Cecil*, the play virtually ends, what follows being little more than homage and congratulation. Looking back upon "Queen Mary," as a whole, we find much in it worthy of admiration; but we cannot rate it very high in the dramatic literature of our language. Tennyson's mind seems not to be dramatic in its cast. He finds his best expression in such poetry as that of *In Memoriam*, and in the shorter poems, *Sir Galahad* and *Locksley Hall*, and in his songs, of which, by the way, "Queen Mary" contains two very pretty ones. Of some critics, who have talked of the author of this play in the same breath with Shakespeare, we are not a little ashamed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Old, Old Story.* Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

—*The Art of Pleasing.* Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

—*A Primary Arithmetic.* New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Elements of Arithmetic.* New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Story of the Simplon.* Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

—*Stand and Wait.* Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

—*Report of the Board of Education.* New-York: Hall of the Board of Education.

—*A Collection of Algebraic Problems.* New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—*How to Live Long.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

—*The Crimson Star.* New-York: Masonic and Miscellaneous Publishing Company.

—*Point Lace and Diamonds.* New-York: F. B. Patterson.

—*Law of Literature.* Vol. 1. New-York: J. Cockroft & Co.

—*American Church Review, No. 106.* New-York: Cooper Union. London: Rivingtons.

—*Froude's Agrestes.* New-York: John Wiley & Son.

—*Cookery from Experience.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*European Light-house Systems.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*Brooklyn Business Directory.* New-York: D. Curtin.

—*American State Universities.* Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co.

—*Afraja.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*New History of the Battle of Bunker Hill.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

HOMES ON THE HUDSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your editorial articles on the decline in price of country property, notably that lying on the Hudson River, and I think they unintentionally convey a wrong impression. I do not object that you throw the burden on this locality, for you pay it the compliment, by selecting it as an illustration, of being at the head of its class; but I believe that country property, as a whole, has not suffered more from the effects of the panic than most other varieties of real estate.

You instance an elegant place on the Hudson which sold lately, at forced sale, for barely sufficient to pay the mortgage. I do not dispute the statement, though I am surprised to hear it; but I can point you to scores of similar sales in New-York City where large amounts, supposed to be secured by subsequent mortgages, have been entirely lost, the first mortgage barely being realized.

On the other hand, I am personally aware of a large inquiry for places on the Hudson in exchange for City property; as many owners, probably, desiring to exchange in that way as the opposite.

Country life is subjected to many of the annoyances you mention, but are not the same evils growing in England? With all its drawbacks, a large number of people will always love the country, and seek it, even though their business is in the City. Whatever section they seek, if they build houses extravagantly disproportioned to their wants, aping the landed gentry of Europe, they must never expect to see their money again. Witness the folly of Le Grand Lockwood and Jay Cooke, who selected quite other localities than the Hudson for their exploits. Money may even be squandered in New-York; we all remember the big house built by Dr. Townsend, and its fate. If a man commits a folly on the Hudson, it does not therefore cease to be a folly.

Our Atlantic coast has but one Hudson River, and the area of its shores is limited. For advantages of transportation, for beauty of scenery, for health and comfort, it is not only unsurpassed but unequaled. Its facilities for travel by boat are singularly disproportioned to its capacity, and far behind its wants; but the remedy for this will come in time. To be able to reside on so noble a stream, and yet be near a great city; to enjoy its splendid landscape, its invigorating air, its quiet repose, alternated with the fullest pleasures of city life; these are advantages which can be combined by few, and in few, localities on the globe. So long as the conditions continue to exist which have made New-York what it is, and which make the Hudson what it is, its banks will be in fair demand by all who are able to possess them. J. M. WINCHELL.

HYDE PARK, Friday, July 16, 1875.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES COLLECTOR IS FOUND $45,000 SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS, AND DIES WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER THE DISCOVERY.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 16.

A large and very startling defalcation in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for this—the Fifth—district of Kentucky was brought to light yesterday. A special agent of the Treasury Department had been at work investigating the affairs of the office since Wednesday morning last, and yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, District Attorney Wharton sued out a warrant for the arrest of George N. Jackson, Deputy Collector and acting Cashier for Collector Buckner, charged with the embezzlement of $40,000—the amount will probably reach $45,000—of the funds of the United States. A Deputy Marshal, armed with the warrant, was met at Jackson's door by a physician, who, informed of the officer's mission, replied that the accused would soon appear before a final tribunal. And, a little after midnight, the life of a young man, who, forty-eight hours before, was implicitly trusted—whose honor and integrity were beyond question—went out forever in a darkness worse than death. Guilty or not guilty, he is, indeed, before a higher tribunal than any human court, there to pay the last penalty or be adjudged innocent by a knowledge beyond that of man.

The facts of the accusation, as obtained last night from parties concerned, are as follows: George N. Jackson has been in the employ of the Government in the Louisville Custom-house for ten years past. For several years cashier for William A. Meriwether, while that gentleman was United States Marshal for this district, he was afterward appointed by Mr. Buckner as a deputy collector, and made Cashier in the office. In this, as in his former position, the most unbounded confidence seems to have been reposed in his honesty and integrity. He was quiet and modest in manner, of good habits, as far as known; was thoroughly attentive to his duties and uniformly correct in the smallest detail of his accounts; a splendid bookkeeper and accountant, and universally trusted and relied upon by those associated with him in the office and in the building. As Cashier he had charge of the stamps and moneys of the Collector's office, occupying practically the same position toward Collector Buckner as the Cashier in a bank toward the President. Until day before yesterday there was never the least suspicion that his accounts had not been absolutely correct.

It is the custom of the Treasury Department to make a quarterly examination into the affairs of every subordinate office in the country. In accordance with this rule, the condition of Collector Buckner's office was examined into by a special agent of the Department in March last, assisted by Dr. E. S. Crozier, of this city, and all the accounts found to be strictly correct. It is not doubted by the authorities that this examination was thorough and correct. On the first of this month another quarterly examination was made by Special Agent Wheeler, who made his report to the Department at Washington. There it was compared with the usual report from the Collector's office, and a discrepancy of some $45,000 discovered. Special Agent Wheeler was immediately telegraphed to examine into the discrepancy. He commenced his work, as stated, on Wednesday morning, assisted all the while by Jackson, who protested that the accounts were all correct. Yesterday afternoon it was fully ascertained that Jackson's accounts were short some $45,000. On being informed of the fact he still affirmed that he could not explain the discrepancy, but that he was innocent of any defalcation. He had been ill during all the day, vomiting freely, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he started for his home, No. 514 West Broadway, near Thirteenth street. Reaching his door he fainted. He was taken to his bed immediately, and medical attendance summoned.

Meanwhile a warrant for his arrest was sued out before United States Commissioner Beatty by Col. Wharton and given to Deputy United States Marshal Henry Diven. Diven was met at Jackson's door by Dr. D. W. Yandell, to whom he made known the object of his visit. Dr. Yandell assured him that Jackson was a dying man, and that he could not live until morning. To arrest him then would be simply cruelty to his already distracted family. Mr. Diven promptly decided not to enforce the arrest nor to acquaint Jackson's family with the terrible charge against him. Jackson lingered until ten minutes past 12 o'clock this morning when he died, Drs. Yandell and Polk being with him during all the interval.

It was rumored that Jackson had committed suicide, the symptoms being said to be very different from those of cholera or cholera-morbus, with which he asserted himself attacked. He was in a hopeless condition for several hours before his death, but, about a half hour before he expired, Dr. Polk asked him if he had taken poison. Mr. Jackson replied that he had not, unless somebody had put poison in his water. This was all that was said on the subject, and from that time Mr. Jackson was unconscious to his death.

George Jackson was a member of the vestry of Emanuel Reformed Church before that body withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. J. S. Malone was then Pastor, the old house of worship on the corner of Thirteenth and Broadway, almost directly opposite Mr. Jackson's residence, being then used by the congregation. Mr. Jackson was also Superintendent of the Sunday-school of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, as it was then denominated. He took great interest in all the affairs of the church, and was foremost in advocating every project that was advanced for the benefit of the church. One year ago, in July, 1874, together with Mr. W. A. Meriwether, he originated the idea of joining the Reformed Church, just organized by Bishop Cummins. Up to this time, Rev. Dr. J. N. Malone, the minister of Emanuel Church, was a member of Jackson's family. The proposition to withdraw from the Episcopal Church and join the Reformed Church was earnestly promoted by Mr. Jackson, and principally through his influence, and that of Mr. Meriwether, the First Reformed Church in Louisville was organized. Jackson has been a member of the vestry of the new church, and has been considered one of its leading spirits. In December last he was elected by a large majority to the position of School Trustee from the Tenth Ward, in which ward he was held in high esteem by every one. He has been an active member of the School Board since, and possessed a decided influence in that body. His residence on Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is quite a handsome one, finely furnished and fitted up, and he has always lived in pretty good style. It was variously stated last night that he owned this house, but Collector Buckner says that it was rented by him. His salary was but $2,000 a year, but his style of living is said to have been quite extravagant.

The manner of Jackson's alleged defalcation is easily explained. He has had charge of the sale of revenue stamps, which in this district amounts to about $5,000,000 per annum. During three months the sales will amount to between $500,000 and $1,000,000. Out of this, having practically entire charge of the cash and of the stamps, it would have been very easy for him to have abstracted the $45,000. It is believed certain that the defalcation, if defalcation it was, has been committed since the examination in March last; but it is yet hoped by those who have known and esteemed the dead man that the matter may yet be cleared up and Jackson's innocence made evident. Collector Buckner is, of course, responsible for any discrepancy in the accounts of his office, and must make good the missing $45,000. Jackson had given to him bond for $25,000, and his sureties will be called upon to make this good. It is not known nor could it be ascertained at the late hour when the defalcation was made known last night, what property Jackson owned.

He was about thirty years old and leaves a young wife and several children.

POLITICS AND RELIGION IN FRANCE.

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on June 29: There is a very pretty little paper war in progress between the *Univers* and M. About. The Ultramontane print suggests that the Deputies shall be requested to 'disarm divine justice' by ordaining that the sums destined to the opera and to the other theatres of Paris shall be employed to succor the unfortunate people who have lost everything in the recent inundations. M. About says that he would willingly support the proposition if the *Univers* would undertake to keep all the individuals who would be thrown out of employment by the compulsory closing of the theatres in Paris. By way of counter-proposal, M. About suggests that to offer the two millions of money already subscribed for the building of the new church dedicated to the Sacré Cœur would be a better way of helping the unfortunate sufferers. "If the staff of the *Univers*, who are all-powerful in their influence over the clergy of France, were to encourage this transference of funds, they would prove to the multitude of miscreants among whom we ourselves must be counted," writes M. About, "it is possible to be an Ultramontane, a Papist, and a Romanist, *et conserver encore quelque chose d'humain.*" M. Rousselle retorts by politely calling M. About a "monkey defending *cabotins*"—a term of contempt for which "strolling player" is a weak English equivalent. The author of *La Question Romaine* replies in a short article which would effectually dispose of any less tough and hardened an individual than a writer in the *Univers*. The people most recently attacked by the Ultramontanes, M. About reminds his readers, were the Jews, "the most intelligent, the most laborious, and the most patriotic of our fellow citizens. We have hinted to those voracious individuals politely, as is our wont," continues M. About, "that they were wrong to wish to devour the Jews, inasmuch as the antagonists were not on equal terms. The law of Moses is plain, and not to be mistaken; a Jew would rather die of hunger than eat a slice of M. Rousselle's ham or a cutlet off M. Aubineau." The merciless satirist suggests that the Ultramontane wants the subvention of the Théâtre Francaise to be confiscated in order that "Tartufe" shall not be played any more, and acknowledges that he, M. About, is the defender of the *cabotinerie*—"an abomination of which the civilized world speaks with respect." He then recapitulates the great names among dramatists, composers, and actors—Corneille, Gounod, and Talma, for instance—who have worked in the field of *cabotinerie*. It is these who have made the glory of France, he insists, and not "the hysterical madness of Marie Alacoque, the gross jugglery of La Salette, or the Billingsgate anathemas of the *Univers*." Were it not so, the smallest village in Spain or Italy would be more illustrious than the whole country of France. "I defend the *cabotins*," concludes M. About, addressing M. Rousselle personally, "although, to say sooth, they are strong, great, and glorious enough to take care of themselves. Alive, they crush you with their shadow; dead, they are more alive than you are!" This is hard hitting, but M. Rousselle is not the man to give his antagonist the last word. He calls M. About a sorry scribbler, rates him soundly for what he styles his impudence in taking up the cudgels for great names, and insinuates that he did not mean to attack such men as Corneille and Molière, though, if dramatists are to be condemned by the Church, I do not see how Poquelin, who delighted in showing up the weaknesses of priests and doctors, is to escape. The clergy of his own day refused to allow him to be buried in consecrated ground, and its coarseness of language is hateful to severe moralists. Molière is almost as open to reproach as Rabelais, whose celebration at Chinon has just given such umbrage to the *Univers*.

A DEGREE LONG DEFERRED.

HOW A YALE MAN WAS KEPT OUT OF HIS MASTER'S DIPLOMA NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, July 16.

Since the earliest times from which institutions of learning date, school-boys have been headstrong, impatient of control, and ready to break out into open rebellion on slight provocation. For that matter all other boys have been so, also, but this trait has been most noticeable in school-boys, who have had the fortune to attract the attention of the world to their broils. One of these characteristic disturbances convulsed the venerable old College of Yale forty-seven years ago, and is known in the collegiate history as the "Bread and Butter Rebellion." It originated in this wise: At that time—1828—the students were required—compelled would perhaps be a better word—to board and lodge within the walls of college. The young gentlemen found fault with the rations furnished them by the college caterer, and the dissagection grew rife. They held meetings and discussed the subject, and finally sent a petition to the Faculty upon the subject. This received no attention, and a second one was treated with similar want of attention. Then a remonstrance couched in stronger terms was sent. This was also ignored.

Then the spirit of the undergraduates was aroused. Action was resolved upon, and it was decided that they should all abandon the college refectory, and seek boarding outside. They did so. The Faculty ordered them back to their places, threatening to visit some punishment in case of refusal. The young fellows did refuse, whereupon the Faculty expelled four whom it was assumed were the ringleaders. The rest of the insurgents met and adopted a resolution asserting that they were all equally guilty with the suspended ones, and that they would withdraw from the college in a body unless the expelled students were restored. Some shrewd fellow succeeded in getting inserted in this manifesto a proviso to the effect that this was subject to the commands of parents and guardians. The annual vacation occurred soon, and before its close the majority of the students were tired of their rebellion, and glad to go back, which they managed to do under the clause relative to paternal compulsion.

There were perhaps 100, however, who did not return, and among them was our respected fellow-citizen, Timothy Tredwell, who was then just entering the Sophomore Class. He had no parents, and his guardian did not manifest a disposition to interfere, therefore he could not plead compulsion, and, too honorable to violate his agreement, he turned his back upon his beloved Alma Mater forever.

A short time ago Prof. Thacher, of the Yale Faculty, came West on a visit, and stopped in this city several days as the guest of Gen. Swayne. The case of Mr. Tredwell came to his knowledge incidentally, and, upon consultation with the Yale men in the city, he decided to bring it to the attention of the Faculty. The result is indicated by the correspondence below:

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 5, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you officially that at the recent public Commencement, the President and Fellows of this college conferred upon you the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of your former connection with the college as an undergraduate, and of the honorable life which has succeeded that period.

I have to ask your indulgence for a delay in forwarding the diploma which ought to have accompanied this letter, but which I find it impossible to have prepared until after my return from a vacation.

Your obedient servant,
F. B. DEXTER, Secretary.

T. TREDWELL, Esq., Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, July 7, 1875.

F. B. Dexter, Esq., Secretary of Yale College:

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your most gratifying favor of the 5th inst., announcing the official action of the President and Fellows of Yale College in conferring upon me the honorary degree of Master of Arts, for which unmerited and unexpected honor you will please tender them, collectively and individually, my most profound and grateful thanks. I hardly know which to admire and prize the most—the honor itself or the delicate and complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to communicate it. After a separation of nearly forty-seven years from dear old Alma Mater, it is indeed intensely consoling for me to realize that as an aged citizen in private life I have been deemed worthy to be the unsolicited recipient of such distinguished consideration at the hands of her chosen rulers. Believe me, with highest respect and warmest affection, your and the Faculty's most grateful and obedient servant. T. TREDWELL.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

AN OLD SHIPMASTER TO RECEIVE 50,000 FRANCS FOR SAVING A FRENCH LADY FROM DROWNING NEARLY HALF A CENTURY AGO.

A letter from Spring Lake, Mich., to the Detroit *Tribune* conveys the following:

On the corner of Jackson and State streets, in this decidedly unromantic village, stands a little, old, unoccupied building, with an equally ancient residence in the rear. The sole occupant is a corpulent, little old sailor, named Hiram A. Reed, familiarly known as "Squire." For thirty years previous to the first administration of Grant he was Justice of the Peace, and held court and dispensed justice in the building mentioned above. With Grant's election the chief spirit of Jackson street went into retirement, and the town grew over him, as it were. During the Summer of 1831, forty-four years ago, this little old man, then a sprightly sailor of twenty-six, had command of the schooner Ontario, eighty tons burden, (large vessel for those days,) belonging to Walton & Willett, of Oswego, N. Y., and sailing between that port and Ontario, Canada. On a trip in July or August of that year Capt. Reed had two passengers, a young Frenchman and his wife named Golab. There were no passenger boats in those days. At noon upon a certain quiet day on the waters, when all hands were below at dinner, save the man at the helm and the young French woman, and just as the Captain was descending into the cabin, he heard a splash near the main chains, and hurrying to the side of the vessel discovered that the lady had fallen overboard. Quickly seizing the end of a coil of rope, the other end of which was fast to a belaying pin, he jumped overboard, and as the vessel had scarcely steerage way, easily rescued the lady. Her gratitude, and that of her husband, knew no bounds, and upon the arrival of the vessel at Toronto they tried to induce the Captain to accept a present of a gold watch. This he refused, and only upon earnest solicitation, accepted a gold half-eagle from the lady. The circumstances of the event had gone entirely from the old man's memory, when a few day ago he received a letter from the American Consul at Paris, forwarded from his old address, Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., announcing that a certain wealthy Frenchman had just died, and that a provision in his will left 50,000 francs to "one Hiram A. Reed, who was master of the schooner Ontario in the Summer of 1831, and who once saved the life of his wife." Of the crew of six on board the vessel that Summer, Mr. Reed has positive knowledge of the death of four, and knows the whereabouts of but one of the two others—his brother, Asa Reed. He has sent to the Custom-house officers at Oswego, and also to Washington, for copies of his papers, and expects by this means to establish his identity and secure the legacy.

LOUIS BLANC ON REPUBLICS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on July 5: Fifteen Radical Deputies and about 400 other persons dined together yesterday in the Salle Ragache, in celebration of Garibaldi's birthday. They paid homage to the principle of equality by having no Chairman, but on dessert being introduced, M. Asseline called upon M. Louis Blanc, whom he described as Citoyen Blanc, to explain the object and character of the gathering. M. Blanc began by referring to the sensation which he witnessed in London in 1862 on the tidings of Garibaldi's defeat and captivity, and by depicting his liberation of the Two Sicilies. He then proceeded to say:

"The excellence of what is called a practical policy has lately been much vaunted among us. This is right, if people mean that account should be taken of the time and circumstances in which they live, and that they must not expect to reach their ideal at one bound by going beyond the region of reality; but who has ever denied this? For my own part I remember writing twenty years ago that a nation cannot easily be led beyond what it knows and thinks; that history does not always regulate its march by the throbs of generous hearts, and that to hasten its steps it is not sufficient to wish it to do so. Either I am much mistaken or this language is not that of a mind obdurate to the exigencies of reality, but the question is one of degree. It is not being wanting in practical sense to yield to the fear of turning one's back on one's aim by dint of not wanting to go too precipitately toward it. It is not lacking in moderation not to expose one's self to being immoderately moderate. It is not asking all or nothing to hesitate to enter into compromises considered to be the exchange of all for nothing. It is not being intractable when one wants the Republic to shrink from the danger of abandoning to Royalists the care of creating and governing it. All compromises, no doubt, are not bad, but the good ones are those which stop at the point beyond which principles seem to disappear, and if people adduce the rare and accidental relations which Garibaldi happened to have with King Victor Emmanuel, I reply that they never had anything resembling a compromise as to the essence of Garibaldi's principles as a patriot and a Republican. The fact is that the exaggerated worship of the relative has no less inconveniences than the exaggerated worship of the absolute. Now it is the tendency to exaggerate the former, coupled, it is but just to recognize, with the difficulties of a menacing and complicated situation, which has led so many sincere and devoted Republicans, some of them men possessing all our affection and respect, to take part in a constitution which, according to us, offers nothing of the Republic but the name. That, it is said, is a good deal. 'Now I maintain that the word 'Republic' would be a danger were it only a deceptive frontispiece on a monarchical establishment; were it to serve only to render the Republic responsible for abuses committed in its name; were it to furnish its friends with an opportunity of telling the people, 'You thought the Republic was a Government subordinating the will of one or several to the will of all. Well, reflect on the latitude and independence with which one single man is invested under this system. You thought the Republic was a system of liberty. Well, see how the liberty of the press, the right of association, the inviolability of the home are respected. You thought the Republic was the reign of law. Well, the state of siege continues. You thought it would open the era of concord and pacification. Well, ask the mothers, sisters, daughters of so many unfortunates for whom the amnesty has vainly been solicited.' Let us beware of thinking everything gained because we have the name. What is important is the thing, and I know nothing less practical than to take the one for the other."

After remarking that M. Laboulaye, in stating that there were several forms both of republics and monarchies, had forgotten to indicate the principles common to the former and distinguishing them from the latter, M. Blanc quoted Albert Durer's saying that no two wolves were exactly alike, but not one differed so much from the rest as to be taken for a fox, and he asked whether that was a real republic which might be taken for a monarchy. The tendency referred to, he said, could never become that of the nation, for it was contrary to the national genius:

"What characterizes the Gallic mind is the love of logic—of what is clear and simple. To confine politics within the narrow area of expedients, to carry them on from hand to mouth, to regard only the interest of the present hour, to look only to the success of the moment, is a procedure quite conformable to the genius of England, which suits it, and from which it has drawn advantages, but it is contrary to the genius of France. Let us borrow from our neighbors, who have much that is good, what they have best, but let us leave them what we could not take without abdicating our originality as a people. France could not transform itself in the sense I have indicated, except on condition of renouncing the glorious rôle she has played in the world. For if it has been given to her to mix her life intimately with that of other peoples, to captivate their attention incessantly, to interest them in all her reverses as in all her triumphs, to communicate to them her agitations, to envelop them in her progress, it is because she possesses in the highest degree the power of generalizing; because she likes to discover in a series of political events the idea which governs and embraces them; because she sees that principles are after all the quintessence of facts, that the ideal is the quintessence of the real; because, without omitting to look at things from the standpoint of what is, she regards them also from the standpoint of what is to be; because in the present she seeks the future; because justice violated at home does not impress her more keenly than justice violated abroad—afar off in Italy, Poland, America, the ends of the earth; and because for her the declaration of rights of the Frenchman is the declaration of the rights of man. There is the greatness of our country. The greatness of England, which I by no means deny, has not the same cosmopolitan character, for the world of ideas is on the material globe. We inhabit a continent, the English inhabit an island. Let us continue to be ourselves."

M. Blanc then eulogized England for the homage it offered, in the person of Garibaldi, to "*Cette politique rectiligne*" of which he is one of the famous and illustrious representatives. History, he said, presented no nobler spectacle than Garibaldi received in triumph for having been invariable and absolute in his fidelity to principles, and he contrasted this with the murmurs which drowned the hero's voice in the Bordeaux Assembly on the morrow of a war in which he and his two sons had offered their blood to France in distress. At the very same sitting, however, he added, a man of genius expressed the affection, admiration, and gratitude of France, and his words, though equally received with murmurs, forever united in the memory of the peoples those two great names—Garibaldi and Victor Hugo.

THE PHONOMETER.

The London *Times* of July 6 says: One of the most fruitful sources of collision in navigation is foggy weather; a murky atmosphere is often the cause of far greater anxiety to the mariner than are reefs, icebergs, and many other dangers of the deep. The present system of fog signaling at sea removes those in command of ships but one degree from the utter state of helplessness in which its introduction found them. It consists simply in one ship announcing to another, by steam whistle, fog horn, or other means, that she is somewhere in her vicinity; but as to what her course is, nothing can possibly be known, so that each can only slacken her speed and steer in an imaginary right course, which has but too often proved a really wrong one. Nor are the perplexities of the position diminished, but sadly increased, by the unseen presence of a third or even a fourth vessel, and it will never be known how many ships have gone down with all hands during fogs. Survivors there are now and then to tell of these disasters, but they are few and far between, and it is not too much to assume that of our missing ships a very large number have been cut down in a fog. The anxious experiences of Capt. R. E. Harris during many dense fogs led him to attempt the solution of the problem of comparative safety for vessels under such conditions. He knew that at night, in clear weather, his ship's course was made known to others and the course of others to him by visible means, and it occurred to him that he might so improve the audible means he had at command for rendering the presence of his ship known in a fog so as to make her course known also. This idea he has worked out to a practical end, embodying it in an instrument to which he has given the name of the phonometer. By means of this invention the officer in command of a steamer can make known in which quadrant of the compass his vessel is steering, navigation being thus greatly facilitated, and the risk of accident reduced to a minimum, either in narrow waters or in the open sea. The apparatus consists of the mechanism of a clock placed in a horizontal position under a special dial. The seconds are arranged near the outer circumference of the dial, which is about eight inches in diameter, while the hour and minute dial is about two inches in diameter, and is placed on the lower part where the seconds dial of a watch is usually sunk. There are four seconds hands placed at right angles to each other and radiating from the centre of the main dial. Outside the seconds circle are marked five black segments with intervals between them. One segment measures ten seconds in length and the other four five seconds each, with intervals of three seconds. Outside the glass which protects the dial and pivoted at its centre is a brass segment plate so arranged as to obscure those segments on the dial not required for immediate use, and thus to prevent error in signaling. Around the dial and outside it is a flat ring of metal about two inches broad, on which all the points of the compass are marked. The apparatus is placed on a stand with the upper part of the dial toward the head of ship, the stand being fixed on the bridge just by the steam whistle, so that both are under the direct control of the officer in command. In using the phonometer the compass ring, or dumb-card, as Capt. Harris terms it, which is a very important feature of the instrument, is moved round until the true point on which the ship is sailing is in line with the ship's head, all the true points of the horizon being thus indicated. These points being accurately known, it follows that all steamers in each other's vicinity fitted with the phonometer will have the true quadrants of the compass distinctly and concordantly represented. The steam-whistle or fog-horn is the important adjunct of the phonometer, and it is the duration of each whistle or blast and their number that indicates the course of the ship. The black segment covering ten seconds of space is a measure of ten seconds of time, the other segments indicating periods of different duration, and a whistle of ten seconds' duration indicates that the vessel is steering within the quadrant from north to east quarter north. Assuming this to be the course of the vessel, the brass-covering segment would exclude all the other black segments, and the officer would wait until one of the four seconds hands entered that segment. He would start the whistle and hold it on during the time the hand traversed that segment, and shut off steam the moment the hand reached the end of that segment. This operation must be repeated at intervals during the continuance of the fog. Another ship coming within sound would at once know the course of the first, and would indicate her tack in like manner. Following out Capt. Harris's code, two blasts, each of five seconds' duration, with an interval of three seconds, represents from east to south quarter east. Three blasts of similar duration and interval represents from south to west quarter south, while four blasts of the same length and spaces indicates from west to north quarter west. The special object of the four second hands is to enable the operator to reply readily to the signals from other ships, which could not be done if the revolution of a single hand had to be waited for. By the peculiar construction of the dial the necessity of counting the seconds when signaling is entirely obviated. The apparatus having been designed by a sailor, and being based upon nautical data, commends itself at once to the nautical mind, presenting no new theory, but being engrafted on ordinary practice. An inspection of its working has led us to the conclusion that, subject to such slight codal modifications as practice might suggest, it presents the true solution of the problem of safe navigation in foggy weather.

A CANINE MAIL-CARRIER.

The Postmaster in Newbury, N. H., at the south end of Sunapee Lake, has a shepherd dog which has constituted himself a mail-carrier. On the arrival of the train each day he can be seen at the station, and the moment the mail-bag is thrown from the car he seizes it and shakes it apparently to see if there is any mail matter in it, and then takes it in his mouth and deliberately carries it to the Post Office.

AMERICAN ART.

THE STATUS OF AMERICAN SCULPTORS IN ITALY.

THE RECENT CHARGES OF EMPIRICISM—WHAT SOME NEWSPAPERS THINK OF THE UNITED STATES—INCREASE OF THE DEMAND FOR ART-WORKS—THE PROPER OUTCOME OF THE CENTENNIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, June 26, 1875.

All who pay attention to such matters know of the charges of empiricism made within the past two years against American sculptors practicing their art in Italy. All, perhaps, do not know that the charges were begun by Americans themselves, and have been in great part kept up by them, and not from the worthiest of motives. That foreign artists, whether Italian, English, or others, should be ready to join in the cry was natural and to be expected. There are large numbers well informed about our affairs, and I frequently have opportunity to converse with such; but to the majority of Europeans America is a wild, raw country, in which the polished arts have made but little progress, and it is thought of as the best existing market for the sale of European manufactured products. It was only a day or two ago that I read in a leading newspaper here, in an article upon the plans laid for the fine-art display in the Centennial Exposition, such language as this: "*L'Americano è intento solamente a strappare l'oro dalle viscere della terra, o a coltivare le sue foreste. Egli non ha tempo nè facoltà di studiare Raffaello, David, &c.*" "The American is wholly occupied in plucking gold from the bowels of the earth, or in cultivating his forests, and has neither time nor faculty for studying the works of Raphael, David, &c." Such judgments may be very stupid, but they are common among those who do not take the trouble to learn the fact, but find it easier to repeat what has been said for half a century. And yet we find the above in the *Opinione*, the best informed upon American affairs of any Italian journal.

Blunders are the result of thoughtlessness, or the ignorance of those who, in attempting to enlighten others, only show that they themselves need first to be enlightened. The untraveled American has perhaps as many overwrought illusions about Italy, as the Italian has of underwrought estimates of the condition of the arts in the cities of the American Union. If I tell an Italian that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of buildings in New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States, of which the exterior walls are composed wholly or in part of marble, he opens his eyes incredulously and asks, has so much marble been carried from Seravezza and Carrara? On the other hand, the American has heard so much of the marble-built cities of Italy, that he is surprised, on making his inspection, that marble structures are the rare exception, and that it is not often that cut stone of any kind is used for exterior wall surfaces; but the prevailing front finish is plaster, upon a foundation of rough stone or brick. I cannot remember a single modern structure in all Rome with outside walls of marble, and but six in Florence of which marble forms wholly or in part the exterior covering. In Venice and other northern cities much more marble is seen, but buildings constructed of it are the rare exception, and not the rule; and Turin and Milan have as spruce a stucco finish as have Munich, Leipzic, or other German cities.

Returning to the subject of American sculpture, and the amount of work done, or in progress—the liberal pay for which has excited the jealousy of artists of other nations—a word may be said in explanation of the tendency to a disparagement of the ability of sculptors from the United States, so many of whom have their studios here. The war has created a demand for a large number of public monuments, and wide as the movement among cities and towns to set them up in honor of local celebrities already is, the impulse seems destined to reach other communities, and there is promise of work enough to keep for a long time busy many hands. The great increase of wealth and the active stimulants used to interest the public in art have had for result the giving of many orders for the embellishment of the hundreds of fine new mansions which are rising all over the land. Thus, with public and private demands, the artist is not allowed to fold his hands and go to sleep. The most anxious inquiry has been, "Is the artist competent to do well the work which has been put upon him, and which he has with such eager confidence undertaken to do?" Indeed it must be acknowledged that the greatest surprise has been caused by the sudden appearance of so many artists of an ability so respectable, and that the dependence upon foreign skill has been so limited. So far as public monuments are concerned, I do not remember an example of a commission given to any one of nationality not American; although efforts have been made to obtain them. It is often the case that portrait statues, or monuments, to public men of South American or European countries are ordered of Italian and other sculptors for the lack of skill among those of the nationality which lays claim to the hero in whose honor the monument is to be raised. This monopoly of the Americans of such an amount of work for their own country, has been the principal reason to induce some well-intentioned persons to believe that the resources of workmen of this country have been too freely drawn upon. Certain it is that with all that has been done in so short a time, and with defects to be criticised, we have so far made as few blunders as have fallen to the lot of other nations long in the study and practice of art.

But the time has now come—after a century of national existence, and a half century of first attempts to make leaves and flowers grow upon the feeble art-stem set into the ground with our inherited civilization—to assert for the nation a more exalted position. The Centennial must be the turning point, or new point of setting out; with the determination to make the country in the next hundred, or half-hundred years, the first in the perfection of its skill in the polished arts, as now it is second to none in the excellence of all its mechanical contrivances. There is little danger for a long time to come of losing our national vigor by the effeminating influences of a refinement of manners, or the luxurious enjoyments of a life nourished by the thousand sources of æsthetic indulgence.

The nation has an intelligent sense of the dignity of its destiny. The elevated hopes which Channing indulged forty years ago, of the possible attainments of a national literature, have already had a generous fulfillment. In art, the promise is not less encouraging of prolific issues. More careful studies are needed to give a firmer foundation of knowledge, with critical skill and that acute power of discrimination which keeps from error either the one who practices art or the observer to whose judgment the products of art skill are presented for sympathetic appreciation.

EXPLAINED THE MYSTERY.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The other day, after a Detroit broker had borrowed $200 for a citizen who was in need of money, and had taken out a good share of the greenbacks for commission &c., he replied to the surprised inquiries of the borrower by saying: 'Now figure it yourself. You see, you pay me $20 for getting the money; you pay $5 for making out the papers; you pay $2 for swearing to them; you pay five per cent. back so that we escape the Usury law; there's the revenue stamps, the insurance on property, the abstract of title, &c., and here's your $135 as straight as a bee-line. If you want $65 more to make it up to $200 I'll charge you but $20 to get it!'"

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Turkey is to have a college, and the money hitherto devoted to the education of Turkish youth abroad will hereafter be spent at home.

The catalogue of the University of Alabama for 1874-5 shows a gratifying increase in the number of students, as compared with other years since the war.

Thomas Thornton Read, of the Class of 1841, who died in New York last Winter, left Williams College $2,500 to establish the "Thomas Thornton Read scholarship." This makes the eighth scholarship at the disposal of the Faculty.

A university, which will be under the charge of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is being erected in Oregon. The cost, it is said, will be only $20,000, though it is designed to accommodate some hundreds of pupils.

Four kindergarten schools are to be established in Boston as follows: One in Charlestown; one at the North End, in the Hancock District; one in South Boston, in the Lawrence District; and one in Roxbury, in rooms hereafter to be assigned.

The Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Rev. Joseph E. King Principal, enrolled 431 pupils during the year 1873-4, of whom 128 were ladies and 303 gentlemen. Over 8,000 students have been enrolled on the lists of the institute since its organization in 1854.

Augusta, Ga., has fifty schools, thirty-four white and sixteen colored, the expense per pupil being less than $1 per month. The Commissioners recommend that the colored schools should be placed under a separate board, composed of freeholders, and a Commissioner of their own race.

The Chickasaws have erected a school-house at Fort Arbuckle capable of accommodating seventy-five pupils, and the Choctaws have a school at Boggy Depot in successful operation, with two more school-houses in course of construction. They have also a collegiate and theological seminary for Indian and colored students.

The thirtieth anniversary of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in Fredonia on the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst., at Normal Hall. Addresses may be expected from Profs. J. D. Steele, L. S. Packard, Jerome Allen, Emma J. J. Ely, William Wells, Superintendent Kiddle, of New-York, Chancellor E. O. Haven, Daniel J. Pratt, and many others.

The Sacramento *Bee* laments the fact that at the late school examinations held in that city there was a general failure on the part of the pupils to reach the required standard for promotion. In the Grammar School, which, the *Bee* says, has been well conducted, there was a failure in studies of fifty-five per cent. One principal cause assigned by the *Bee* for the shortcomings of the scholars is the "cramming" system.

Superintendent Smart, of Indiana, gives the following report of the Educational Department of the State:

School fund	$8,750,000
School population	668,000
Enrollment in schools	470,000
Number of teachers	12,500
Number of school-houses	9,300
Annual expenditure for education	$4,000,000
Value of school property	12,000,000

At Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, the young lady students are to be provided with boats. Three have already been presented to the institution by E. H. Sawyer, of Easthampton, and A. L. Williston, of Northampton. Possibly, too, swimming may be added to the course of instruction. There promises to be a large number of admissions to the school next year, between 150 and 200 having applied already, many of whom have taken a partial course there.

Gov. Hartranft thinks that it would be well to have the eighteen or twenty colleges of Pennsylvania consolidated into two or three, and the Harrisburg *Patriot* protests that "whenever the colleges are consolidated the main prop of education in this country will be knocked from under it. Private enterprise and private benefactions will be turned to other purposes. The consolidated colleges themselves would afford places of learned leisure for political favorites, and, possibly, fair educational facilities for persons rich enough to bear the expense, as in the favored institutions of England."

Mrs. Charlotte Chesley, of Newmarket, N. H., has left to the college at Lexington, Me., $4,000. Joshua Benson, formerly of Livermore, Me., but for many years a resident of Boston Highlands, died last September at the age of eighty-three. The college will ultimately receive a large amount of property from his estate. Mr. Bates' second pledge of $100,000 will be paid by him whenever the friends of the college shall raise an equal sum for endowment purposes—thus making the whole endowment $300,000. When the present subscription shall be filled, the assets of the corporation will be fully $500,000.

The Springfield *Republican* says, in contradiction of some statements of a Vermont correspondent of that paper:

"We doubt not that the university is acting honestly with the money, but the most honest management can't make much out of a fund of that size. It is a thousand pities that the three colleges in the State did not accept the act of 1863 and unite under the university, making one tolerably strong institution. In the failure of that, the State could not do better than give the agricultural fund to Burlington, and, if the farmers find fault that it is so small, they are at liberty to make it larger. The Norwich "University" at Northfield has absolutely no funds and very little patronage, and for the farmers to put their mite in that venture would be to lose it entirely."

The School Census Marshal of Sacramento has completed his labors, and reports that there are in the capital of California, between the ages of five and seventeen years, 1,964 white boys and 2,029 girls, 49 negro boys and 32 girls, 2 Indian boys and 1 girl, living under the guardianship of white persons, making a total of 4,068. Number of children under five years of age, 1,720 whites and 33 negroes; total, 1,754. Total number of children in the city, 5,821; number attending public schools, 2,342 whites and 66 negroes; private schools, 701 whites; total number attending schools, 3,109. Number not attending any schools between five and seventeen years of age, 959.

The friends of Bowdoin College in Portland and elsewhere propose to perpetuate the memory of the recent reunion by endowing a Longfellow Professorship of Modern Languages. It is proposed to raise $10,000 by subscription for this purpose, and it is to be hoped that the movement to pay merited honor to the poet's name by permanently connecting it with the institution which he has honored will be in every way successful. An additional incentive to generosity is found in the fact that the $10,000 needed to secure the $60,000 pledged toward the general endowment fund of $100,000 (of which $30,000 has been paid) must be raised at once or the pledges lapse. Toward the $10,000 required Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, has subscribed $2,000 and Hon. James G. Blaine $1,500.

All the colored schools in the State of Delaware are now closed, the last remaining open, five in number, ending their sessions with the month of June. It is not yet known what will be the condition of the work during the next school year. The principal fund on which the schools must depend, apart from the voluntary exertions of the colored people in each neighborhood, will be the taxes collected from colored tax-payers, under the law passed by the last Legislature. The amount of these, it is feared, will not be large. In New-Castle County the assessment is stated to be about $1,500, and in Sussex $700. Kent is not known, but it may be as much as $1,000, making a total of $3,200. It is feared, however, that much of this will not be collected, and that the amount realized for the schools will be much less than the sum stated.

Mr. Tenney, of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*, is a member of the School Committee of his town, and the other day a rousing, strapping man from the rural districts entered his office with the inquiry nervously projected: "Does the School Committee man keep here?" "Yes, but he is not in at present," was the reply. "Wall, I want him to come right down to our district and turn the boys and gals out of the tall grass." It was mildly suggested that perhaps he should do that little work for himself. "If I do, the children only 'sarse' me." After thinking a moment the man went on: "I know it must be the School Committee man's business to turn the boys and girls out of the tall grass, and I want him to come right down and do it." "We are willing to do anything in reason," says the *Telegraph* man, "but we can't find it laid down anywhere in the bond that it is our duty to turn field driver and 'keep' the boys and girls out of the tall grass. They ought not to go there, and we tell them so, and more, they do very wrong in 'sarsing' the good man when he warns them out. It grieves us to hear such shocking reports of the children of No. ——, and perhaps the only effectual way of keeping 'the boys and girls out of the tall grass' is to set it on fire and burn the little rascals. N. B.—It is not our duty to superintend the conflagration."

The Committee on the Sanitary Condition of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, have presented a report, accompanied by full statistics gained by a careful investigation through the various sections. It was found that in nearly all the schools a reform was needed in the manner of placing desks and blackboards in relation to the direction of the light. The committee urge the necessity of changing those positions so as to have the light fall upon the desks either from the side or from behind. In the matter of physical exercise the committee were of the opinion that on account of the peculiar construction of many of the school buildings, exercises in gymnastics would not be possible, but in most cases the school-yards could be so arranged as to be made of great advantage in that respect. Attention was also directed to the fact that many teachers omitted to give their pupils the required thirty minutes' recess at the morning session, and instead closed the schools at 11:30 instead of at 12 o'clock. While this course did not subtract from the number of hours which they were required to teach, it kept the children at their desks for two and a half hours without the relaxation which could be gained by a half hour's intermission. Infliction of proper penalties for all such infractions on the rules laid down by the board was advised, in order that the teachers might realize the importance which was attached to the thirty minutes' recess. The height of desks and seats, and the shape of both, were commended as largely meeting all the requirements of health.

Prof. S. S. Stephens, Superintendent of Public Schools of the Cherokee Nation, says:

"The Nation provides school accommodations and privileges for 3,104 pupils. The people have to some extent failed to avail themselves of those privileges. Only 2,194 are enrolled. The average attendance is 1,254. Out of the aggregate number only 794 full-bloods attend school; half-bloods, 1,400; average attendance of full-bloods, 505; half-bloods, 849. The money expended for the benefit of the full-bloods this year will be $11,116; for half-bloods, $20,600. The number of public schools is 62. The salaries of teachers are of three grades: A first-class teacher gets $50 per month; second-class, $40; third-class, $30. Forty-eight native teachers and 14 non-citizen teachers are employed. The entire outlay of means and efforts on the part of the nation for the improvement of her children is lost to a great extent so far as the irregular attendants are concerned. The expenditure is unavailing to the precise extent that the delinquents absent themselves from the schools. I have recommended compulsory enactments. The teaching force employed is very poor. The greatest want of our schools to-day is a supply of competent teachers. The call for them is more earnest than ever before. It would be well for the Five Nations to pass acts providing for one good Normal School for the Territory. In this school they could educate a sufficient number of their own people, and the work would then be in the hands of an intelligent and well-qualified professional corps of instructors. The Normal School is an indispensable part of every enlightened scheme of public instruction. A school like this for the five civilized Nations would be the most profitable investment in the interests of general education among this class of people. I have urged the adoption of 'boarding-schools' in full-blood neighborhoods. I take the ground that the greatest amount of money should go to those who need it most. It is unquestionably true that the best schools are made by bringing the children together in buildings suitable for that work in connection with a good farm for each institution."

A number of the graduates of Union College resident in Syracuse and Central New York, met in Syracuse on the 13th inst., for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. Prof. Wells gave an excellent report of what "Union" is now doing. Union College has received in cash since Dr. Potter became President about $300,000. A gymnasium has been built, a magnificent memorial hall is nearly completed at a cost of $125,000, and a hall for the engineering department is in contemplation, $100,000 having been given by James Brown, of New York City, for that purpose. Fifty thousand dollars have been given to endow scholarships for students from the South. Prof. Foster, now in Europe, has made large additions to the philosophical apparatus, making it the largest and best in the United States; and improvements have been made in the laboratory, it having been already one of the best, as it is the oldest, chemical laboratory in the country. The Engineering course is now a four years course, and the only engineering course of four years. The Geological Cabinet, under Prof. Webster, has been greatly enlarged by specimens from Florida and Labrador. The interior of the college buildings has been entirely renovated, and gas and water introduced in the rooms. The students' military drill, under an efficient officer from West Point, is a success. The observatory is manned by a detachment from the Government under "Old Probabilities," Capt. Myers. After the delivery of the address a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. George F. Comstock; First Vice President, Hon. Daniel Pratt; Second Vice President, Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Cortland; Secretary, Edwin A. Kingsley; Treasurer, George D. Cowles. Executive Committee—James L. Bagg, Rev. Nelson Millard, D. D. S. D. Luce, of Manlius; Hon. W. H. Clark, of Lyons; Hon. Richard Steele, of Auburn; Major George N. Bush, of Oswego; Andrew H. Green, Esq.

The *New-England Journal of Education* publishes a Centennial Exposition number to meet the wants of those desiring information concerning what is to be done for and at the Exposition of 1876 in educational affairs. From an interesting article in this number, by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D. D., on "The Country's Educational Record," we take the following:

"Dating our century back to April 19, 1775, the day on which was fought the memorable battle of Concord and Lexington, let us take what must necessarily be a cursory survey of the condition of our educational institutions of this century. The best endowed and the best officered of them all was Harvard College, founded in 1636. The other institutions which bore the name of colleges, but whose standards of education must have been low compared to those of our own day, may readily be counted up. We mention them in the order of their foundation: William and Mary, Virginia, 1693; Yale, Connecticut, 1700; Princeton, New-Jersey, 1746; University of Pennsylvania, 1749; Columbia, New-York, 1754; Brown University, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769; and Rutgers, New-Jersey, 1770—nine in all. Of schools of theology there was not one, the oldest bearing the date 1791. In like manner there was no law school in this country one hundred years ago. The first established was the Law School of Harvard University, 1817. The same may be said, if we mistake not, of medical schools, with the exception of the Philadelphia school, 1762, and that of New York, 1769. Of scientific schools there was not one, the oldest being the Sheffield, of Yale, 1846. Such an institution as a normal school was not dreamed of in the imagination of the best educators. The Western Reserve Normal School at Milan, Ohio, founded in 1832, seems to have taken the lead in this department of educational work, followed by the Westfield and Framingham schools in Massachusetts, both founded in 1839. Any such thing as a well-organized system of popular education was unknown. And in making this statement I am not unmindful of the fact that there were localities in which special provision was made for the intellectual training of the young. Especially was this true of the City of Boston. In 1642 the General Court of the Colony, by a public act, made it the duty of the municipal authorities to see that every child should be educated. But while this law enjoined universal education, it did not at first make it free. The support of the schools came chiefly from the voluntary offerings of the parents, and not from a system of taxation which reached the community at large. In 1647 Massachusetts took that proud step which places her in the foremost ranks of the States of this Union. In that year a law was passed making the support of the schools compulsory and education both universal and free. We are, however, not speaking of Massachusetts now, but of the country at large; and we repeat what we just said, that a century ago, there was no organized system of popular education. So recently, indeed, as 1849, one of the most distinguished educators of the country, Horace Mann, says, "There is not at the present time, with the exception of the States of New-England and a few small communities elsewhere, a country or a State in Christendom which maintains a system of free schools for the education of its children; even in the State of New-York, with all its noble endowments, the schools are not free." * * * Commissioner Eaton enumerates under the head of colleges and universities in the United States, 322. Of these 313 have been established since the year 1775. Between 1775 and 1800 sixteen came into existence, among which were Williams, 1793; Bowdoin, 1794, and Middlebury and Union, 1795. Between 1800 and 1825 eighteen colleges were established; among these were the University of Georgia, 1801; Washington, Pennsylvania, 1802; University of South Carolina, 1806; Hamilton, New-York, 1812, the University of Virginia, 1819; Madison University, New-York, and Colby University, Maine, 1820, and Amherst, Massachusetts, 1821. Between 1825 and 1850 the number of these higher seats of learning was greatly increased. We reckon eighty-three in the tables from which we are quoting, among which are Lafayette, Pennsylvania, 1826; University of New-York, and Illinois College, 1830; Wesleyan University and Girard College, 1831; Oberlin, 1833; University of Michigan, 1841, and Rochester University, New-York, 1850. But the quarter century between 1850 and 1875 has far outstripped all the other periods into which we have divided the century. Within these twenty-five years we reckon 196 institutions of learning as having been founded. Observing the chronological order, we mention a few which may be regarded as worthy of special note: Tufts College, 1852; University of Chicago, 1859; Vassar, New-York, 1861; Cornell, New-York, 1868; Syracuse University, New-York, 1871; and Boston University, 1872.

LETTERS THAT MISCARRY.

EXAMPLES OF THE CARELESSNESS OF BANK OFFICIALS AND MERCHANTS—TROUBLES OF POST OFFICE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Evidences of the most remarkable carelessness among the bank officials of the various cities daily come to light at the New-York Post Office. If some bank fails to receive its regular remittances, the presumption is that the Post Office is at fault. The New-York office is supplied with a National Bank Directory, and by that means the searchers are enabled to redirect many valuable letters and forward them to their proper destination without much delay. They must otherwise go to the Dead Letter Office, though, if all the misdirected letters sent from the banks and well-known mercantile houses shared that fate, there would be much indignation. On Saturday, besides over 100 misdirected letters from corporations and manufacturing establishments, there were the following, containing valuable drafts, all of which had incorrect or insufficient directions, and not one of them had the name of the county, which would have prevented any delay:

From Tioga National Bank, Owego, N. Y., for Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street, New-York, should be Philadelphia. First National Bank, Atchison, Kan., for Brownwell Manufacturing Company, New-York, should be Brooklyn. First National Bank, Warren, Penn., for Southwark National Bank, New-York, should be Philadelphia. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to New-York, should be Brooklyn. City National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., for C. C. Codman, Cashier, Detroit, Conn., should be Michigan. National Bank of Augusta, for A. P. Palmer, Cashier, New-York, should be Albany, N. Y. First National Bank, Richmond, Va., for J. D. Orton, Cashier, New-York, should be Newark, N. J. Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for John C. Taylor, Banker, New-York, should be Norfolk, Va.

The Knox County National Bank, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, sent a letter, with printed directions, for the National Bank, New-York City. They were informed by return mail that it was an indefinite address, but they nevertheless sent it back again without any further address. As the letter contained valuable drafts, it was meantime inquired for. Anthony Yeomans, the General Superintendent of the Distribution Department, inquired at the National Bank of Commerce, and there ascertained that the Assistant Cashier, John King, was anxiously waiting the delivery of the letter containing the drafts. Not a day passes that Mr. Yeomans or his assistant, Mr. John Brady, is not among the banks endeavoring to discover the proper claimants for valuable letters that have miscarried through being carelessly directed. Letters from prominent firms in New-York are frequently misdirected, but they are immediately returned for correction.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

A NEGRO MAN ESSAYS THE FEAT OF ROTATING UPON A BARREL-HEAD FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS WITHOUT FOOD, DRINK, OR SLEEP.

From the Detroit Post, July 17.

Probably one of the most remarkable feats of pedestrianism ever attempted in the West is that now being essayed in this city by a colored man who calls himself Bob Blackhawk. This individual arrived in this city a few days ago, and while along the docks claimed that he was able to stand upon the head of an ordinary barrel and constantly turn round for twenty-four hours without drink, food, or sleep. He asserted that he had performed the feat in Eastern cities, and talked so confidently that at last he succeeded in exciting the interest of a few speculative parties, who determined to test his powers of endurance.

Blackhawk was particularly anxious to make the trial, just to satisfy the incredulous that he could do what he claimed, and accordingly it was decided to gratify him. A common liquor barrel was procured and placed in a small room in the third story of the Hawley Block, next to the Central Police Station, on Woodbridge street east, and at precisely 6 o'clock last evening Blackhawk mounted the barrel and commenced the test. Two trustworthy men were detailed to remain with him in the room, which was kept securely locked to avoid interruption, to see that he faithfully carried out his attempt. They are to relieve each other for needed repose. Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a reporter of the *Post* gained admission to the room where the private exhibition was given, and found Bob resolutely shuffling around on the barrel-head apparently as fresh as a daisy. At that time he had been at it nearly seven hours; claimed to be entirely free from fatigue, and was confident that he would fill out the whole time unless some unforeseen accident occurred.

Blackhawk is a stalwart, coal black negro, nearly six feet high, and apparently possessed of remarkable strength and endurance. He is about thirty-five years of age, and for several years past has been employed as a jockey and a groom. The difficulties of the undertaking which he has so confidently attempted can hardly be realized unless a person has tried it for himself. The narrow standing-room afforded tending to tire and cramp the lower limbs, the danger of dizziness caused by the constant pivotal motion, and the fact that no sleep, food, or drink whatever is allowed to the "pedestrian," all combine to make it one of the most foolhardy and apparently hopeless undertakings ever attempted for the sake of a little paltry gain. His task will be completed, if completed at all, at 6 o'clock this evening.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

THE VETERAN JOHN NEAL GIVES AN IMPERTINENT YOUNG ROUGH HIS DESERTS.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* describes the following adventure of Mr. John Neal, the veteran author, poet, and critic of that city:

A number of our oldest citizens, including John Neal, Judge Howard, T. C. Hersey, and others were riding up home in the street cars, about 6 P. M., as is their wont, when two young roughs, perhaps twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, jumped on the front platform of the car, one of them puffing away at a villianous cigar. The front door was open and the clouds of smoke rolling in the car almost choked the occupants. At last one of the older gentlemen could stand it no longer, and so remarked at which one of the others touched the smoker, saying that the smoke was very offensive, and that the rules of the company did not permit smoking on the cars. To this appeal the man paid no more attention than if he had been a statue. Mr. John Neal, leaning forward, remarked as follows: "Young man that smoke is very offensive, and you must put that cigar out."

"Is that so, old man?" replied the rough, lazily looking over his shoulder at Mr. Neal, without removing his cigar from his mouth.

The color in the old gentleman's face rose steadily, but repressing his wrath he again remarked: "Young man, that cigar must be put out. Smoking is not allowed on the cars."

"Well, old man, what are you going to do about it?" replied the rough.

With the quickness of lightning Mr. Neal made a bound on to that platform, seized the cigar from the man's mouth, and flung it in the street. With one hand he grasped the rough by the nape of the neck and with the other by the left forearm, raised him off his feet and dashed him to the platform, and as he placed his foot on him he exclaimed in quivering tones, "Thank your stars, young man, I did not pitch you into the street after your cigar."

The fellow was completely cowed. When we remember that Mr. Neal is eighty-four years old, the mere physical energy and power displayed was something remarkable. Every one will say that he served the rough just right.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, Aug. 23.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Dully, robbery.
John J. Finn, John Kinsley, robbery.
Louis Mohr, robbery.
Joseph Underhill, Robert Nolan, burglary.
Pietro Boritti, burglary.
John O'Neill, burglary.
Edward Carroll, James McQuade, burglary.
Joseph P. Reid, Edward Johnson, burglary.
John Brennan, Joseph Fields, John H. Fields, burglary.
Sarah Martin, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Meehan, felonious assault and battery.
James H. Furnell, felonious assault and battery.
Martin Doorman, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Dully, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Haggerty, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Daly, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Spott, felonious assault and battery.
Bernard Smith, felonious assault and battery.
Ranson Dority, felonious assault and battery.
Samuel McSherry, felonious assault and battery.
Daniel D. McCarty, felonious assault and battery.
David Guth, felonious assault and battery.
Anton Rasteeter, grand larceny.
Bernard Goldberg, grand larceny.
David C. Mann, grand larceny.
William Knapp, grand larceny.
John Morse, grand larceny.
John Smith, grand larceny.
John Kelly, grand larceny.
Anne McMahon, grand larceny.
Joseph D. Johnson, grand larceny.
James Kennedy, grand larceny.
George Thompson, petit larceny.
John Sullivan, petit larceny.
Farrell Price, petit larceny.
Thomas Holmes, petit larceny.
Walter Regan, petit larceny.
Christian Miller, Elizabeth Miller, disorderly house.
Jacques Mounaes, disorderly house.
John King, disorderly house.
Adelbrit Brunner, bigamy.
John Woods, William Thompson, Thomas Daly, assault and battery.
John Lucas, indecent assault.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

10	A. & P. Tel.	19¼	1000	Lake Shore	60
800	Pacific Mail	38½	2000	do......s3.	60⅛
100	do......c.	38½	1500	do.	60¼
25	do.	38¾	3300	do.	60⅛
200	do.	38⅝	100	do......b3.	60⅛
500	do.	38½	500	do.	60¼
100	do......c.	38½	500	do......b3.	60⅜
700	do.	38⅝	2000	do.	60½
200	do.	38¾	100	do......c.	60½
400	do.	38⅞	100	do......s3.	60⅜
300	Western Union	79½	800	do.	60½
600	do.	79⅝	1800	do.	60⅝
900	do.	79⅝	500	do......c.	60¾
400	do......c.	79½	1200	North-western	40¼
300	do.	79⅝	1000	do.	40⅜
700	do.	79¾	100	do......c.	40⅜
100	do.	79⅝	200	do......s3.	40¼
100	Union Pacific	73½	600	do.	40⅜
100	do......s3.	73¾	800	do......b3.	40½
100	do.	73⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.	24⅜
300	Erie Railway	15	700	do.	24½
100	do.	15⅛	100	do.	24⅞
500	do.	15¼	200	do.	25
600	do.	15⅜	600	do.	25¼
500	do......c.	15⅜	200	do.	25⅛
2200	do.	15¼	100	do.	25¼
200	do.	15⅛	10	do.	25
700	do.	15	200	do.	25⅜
500	do......b3.	15⅛	100	do.	25½
300	do.	15⅛	200	do.	25¾
200	Harlem	134	100	do.	25⅞
100	North-west'n Pf.	51	1100	St. Paul	36
100	do.	51¼	500	do.	35⅞
100	do.	51½	100	do......c.	35⅞
100	do.	51¾	1900	do.	36
200	do......b3.	52	600	do.	36⅛
100	do.	51¾	500	Ohio & Miss...b3.	23½
200	Rock Island	104¾	300	do.	23⅝
1000	do.	104⅞	400	do.	23¾
100	St. Louis Pref.	58¼			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.	119	200	D., L. & Western	119½
2,000	N. West. Con. C. gold bonds	82¾	300	North-wester..b3.	40¾
2,000	U. P. L. G..b3.	99	100	do......b3.	40⅞
100	Canton......s3.	60	500	do.	40⅞
14	Western Union	79⅝	600	do.	41
100	do.	79½	800	do......b3.	41
500	do......b3.	79⅝	400	do......b3.	41⅛
900	do.	79⅝	2300	do.	41⅛
100	Pacific Mail	38⅝	200	North-western Pf.	52⅜
200	do.	38⅝	300	do.	52½
400	do......s3.	38¾	100	do.	52¾
200	do......s3.	38⅞	100	Rock Island	105⅛
400	Erie Railway..b3.	15¼	100	do......b3.	105¼
900	do.	15⅛	100	St. Paul Pref.	58⅞
200	do......s60.	15	100	do......b3.	59
500	do.	15¼	500	St. Paul	36⅛
20	Harlem	134	200	do......b3.	36¼
100	Union Pacific	72¾	200	do.	36⅜
200	do.	73¼	200	do......b3.	36½
500	Lake Shore....s3.	60½	500	do.	36⅜
100	do.	60⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.	25⅛
1300	do.	60¾	200	do.	25¼
700	do......b3.	60⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	23⅝
3900	do.	60⅞	100	do......b3.	23¾
800	do......s3.	60⅞	1400	do......b3.	23⅞
2600	do.	61	2400	do......b3.	24
500	do......b3.	61	200	do.	24
			100	do......b3.	24⅛
			200	do.	24⅛

MONDAY, July 19—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was one of peculiar significance, so far as commercial and mercantile affairs were concerned. The large advance on wheat and flour, in response to the continued rains in Europe, and the unfavorable crop accounts from England and the Continent, and the active business for export on the Produce Exchange, naturally led to much discussion and caused a more hopeful view to be taken of the future. There is, of course, more or less speculation always attendant upon such excited markets for wheat and flour as we have just witnessed; but, sifted of its speculative features, the movement in breadstuffs last week was one of unusual importance to producers and legitimate traders. It seems to have settled beyond doubt the all-important fact that not only England, but some portions of the Continent of Europe, will be active purchasers of our flour and wheat, to an extent that will absorb a very large amount of that portion which will not be needed for home consumption.

The advance in prices will make a very great difference to the farmers for the balance of last year's crop, which they are now sending forward freely, some of the Western roads having carried to the lake ports last week twice or three times as much wheat as they did for the corresponding week of the previous year; but the great benefit from the advance, if maintained, will be felt when the new crop is marketed, and, even if considerable reaction should take place, the farmers could still sell their wheat at a handsome profit, as the crops this year have been raised upon the basis of very much cheaper labor and supplies. The effect of this advance in breadstuffs, in connection with the prospects of abundant harvests, has been electric throughout the leading cities of the West, and where dullness and depression previously held sway confidence now rules, and preparations are in progress for an active business. As an evidence of this we may cite the appearance in the market of a number of the large dry goods jobbers and other merchants from the West, who come to make their first purchases for the Fall trade. In consequence of this we have an improved feeling in the department of dry goods, which is likely to lead to activity in the future, and in other branches of trade more cheerfulness prevails. Even the Stock Exchange, which at first resisted anything like an improving tendency, responded in the closing dealings with a marked advance in the securities of the Western roads, and a stronger feeling in the entire share list.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday was an unusually favorable exhibit, showing an increase in the legal reserve of $3,056,350, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to the very large sum of $28,053,550. The only remarkable change in the statement is an increase of $3,134,100 in legal tenders against a loss of nearly the same amount during the previous week. The loss of legal tenders in the previous statement was generally attributed to the withdrawals of gold for the purpose of making the same scarce in the loan market, and also to the calling in by the Treasury of legal tenders held by the Government in national bank depositories; and, with equal consistency, the increase in legal tenders in the present statement can be attributed to Treasury disbursements for current expenses and the letting loose of gold and the general break-up of the bull speculations in the room. An increase of $421,400 in deposits shows a great apparent discrepancy when we take into consideration an increase of $3,134,100 in legal tenders and a decrease of $1,308,000 in loans; but the reader should bear in mind that bank statements are made up on averages, and that the national bank notes are not given separately, so that eccentric changes in the deposit line, as well as in other items, must naturally appear at times. The specie has increased $27,600 and the circulation has decreased $53,300. By reference to our comparative tables below it will be seen that the banks hold $73,795,300 legal tenders, against $61,853,700 last year, showing that the banks are now in a very strong position to assist in an early marketing of the crops, and, at the same time, afford all assistance necessary to the prompt carrying on of the Fall business, which now has every appearance of being large, in consequence of the encouraging prospects of the grain trade. The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement and the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 10.	July 17.	July 18, 1874.
Loans	$280,866,800	$279,558,800	$285,315,000
Specie	16,937,300	16,964,900	27,755,300
Legal tenders	70,661,200	73,795,300	61,853,700
Deposits	250,405,200	250,826,600	24[illegible],983,600
Circulation	18,854,800	18,801,600	25,727,500

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	July 10.	July 17.	Differences.
Specie	$16,937,300	$16,964,900	Inc. $27,600
Legal tenders	70,661,200	73,795,300	Inc. 3,134,100
Total reserve	$87,598,500	$90,760,200	Inc. $3,161,700
Reserve required ag't deposits	62,601,300	62,706,650	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$24,997,200	$28,053,550	Inc. $3,056,350

The money market was extremely easy, and the supply of capital seeking employment continues very large. Time loans, covering the period when cereals are usually forwarded to tide-water, are made at 3½ to 4½ ₽ cent. Borrowers on call have supplied their requirements at 2½ and 1½ ₽ cent., prime mercantile paper being in demand at 3½ to 5 ₽ cent.

The London market for securities has been firm, with the exception of a slight decline in British consols later in the week, due to the advance in grain on account of the inundations in the rural districts, which, however, was partially recovered at the close. United States bonds were well maintained, and higher prices were made for some descriptions. Money has been easy and ¼ @1 ₽ cent. below the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England, which institution gained £819,582 bullion for the week ending Thursday, notwithstanding the domestic movement from the bank. The sterling exchange market presented no especially new features. For a time 60 days bills were obtainable at a reduction on the old rates, sales having been made at $4 86 @ $4 86½, but at the close actual business was at $4 86½ @ $4 86¾ on a dull market, however. Demand bills were relatively firmer at $4 89½ @ $4 90. The course of the gold market has been toward a lower premium, and the recent bull speculation has entirely broken down. Efforts may be made to resuscitate the movement, provided the "short" interest affords sufficient basis for an upward turn. The opening price on Monday was 115⅞, and sales were made on Saturday as low as 114⅛, the market closing at 114¼, against 116 on last Saturday and 117 @117⅛ two weeks since. The ventilation of Secretary Bristow's powers under the Specie Resumption act of January, 1875, has been the chief cause for the break in gold, which might, however, have been less severe if the promoters of the bull speculation had been less weak and timid than they proved. This fact is patent to all who have watched the steady depletion of the specie reserves of the banks, and the decreased quantity of gold in the Treasury, by the exports of the precious metal to Europe. Cash gold has been in good borrowing demand, and most of the time commanded a small bonus for use. The Treasury on Thursday sold $1,000,000 gold at prices ranging from 114.81½ to 114.92.

Government bonds sympathized with the course of gold, and prices at the close on Saturday were ¾ @1 ₽ cent. lower than last week. A prominent feature of the market was the absence of any large offerings, so that the business done was not above the ordinary amount. Currency 6s were steady throughout at about 122½ @122¾. On Wednesday Secretary Bristow issued a call for $10,000,000 5:20 bonds of 1862, leaving an uncalled balance of about $14,000,000, which will probably soon be retired. In railroad bonds the gold interest-bearing issues were also affected by the decline in the premium, although the North-western and St. Paul classes were firm from the same causes which advanced the shares of these companies. The former rose to 82¾, and was especially firm in the closing dealings. State bonds were generally steady on a small volume of business. There is comparatively little change to note in quotations.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange during the greater portion of the week was exceedingly dull, and comparatively little business was transacted, owing, doubtless, in some degree to the absence of the principal operators at Saratoga, Cape May, and other Summer resorts. The dullness naturally resulted in a decline in prices, but, notwithstanding, several of the leading shares exhibited an undertone of firmness which gave promise of higher prices as soon as business would become more active—a promise that was in a large measure realized toward the close of the week, when the entire market, and noticeably the Western specialties, responded in a substantial advance to the improvement in the commercial situation caused by the sudden large demand for our farm products. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, North-western, and St. Paul. Pacific Mail was weak, declining from 40¾ to 38, with only a partial recovery at the close. Western Union ranged between 81¼ and 79¼, closing at 79½ @79⅝. Erie opened at 15⅜ and sold down to 13⅝, but afterward recovered, the final quotation being 15¼ @ 15⅜. Lake Shore advanced from 58½ to 61, and was firm at the close at 60⅞ @61. The other Western shares, especially North-western and St. Paul, were very strong, the rise being largely due to the advance in breadstuffs, but no less the result of indications of an improved feeling between the people of Wisconsin and the railroads, and the consequent growing belief that the more obnoxious laws relating to railroads will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature of that State. The value of these stocks was also greatly enhanced by the receipt of large orders for their purchase from persons residing in the West. North-western advanced 2⅜ ₽ cent., to 41⅛, and St. Paul made an equal improvement, selling up to 36½, both closing at the highest prices attained and with apparently a strong upward tendency. Investment shares were generally firm, and toward the close of week were in brisk demand.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 18, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	118¼	117⅞	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117	115¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	121½	120⅛	117½
American Gold	115⅞	114⅛	110⅛
New-York Central	104⅛	103¼	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	104	98¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	38	44⅝
St. Paul Common	36½	34¼	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	59	57¼	54½
Western Union	81¼	79¼	72⅞
Union Pacific	75	72¼	26¾
Lake Shore	61	58¼	73⅝
Wabash and Toledo	5⅜	4⅞	35¾
North-western Common	41⅛	38⅞	38¾
North-Western Preferred	52¾	49	55½
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅝	118⅞	107
New-Jersey Central	111¾	110¼	105⅞
Panama	....	....	110
Erie	15⅜	13¾	33
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	22⅞	25⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	3¾	3½	17¾
Harlem	134	131	125

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —JULY 17.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	104	103⅞	103¾	104
Harlem	134	134	134	135
Erie	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅜
Lake Shore	61	60	60⅞	61
Wabash	5¼	5	5	5¼
North-western	41⅛	40¼	41	41⅛
North-western Preferred	52¾	51	52⅝	52⅞
Rock Island	105¼	104¾	105⅛	105¼
Fort Wayne	..	..	97¼	98
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36½	35⅞	36⅜	36½
Milwaukee and St. P. Pref.	59	58¼	59	59½
Pittsburg	..	..	91¼	91½
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119½	119½	119¾
New-Jersey Central	..	..	110	110½
Michigan Central	..	..	65¾	67
Illinois Central	..	..	98	99½
Union Pacific	73¾	72⅜	73¼	73½
Central Pacific	..	..	92½	..
C., C. & Indiana Central	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅞	24⅜	25⅜	25½
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	..	..	31	34
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	23½	24	24¼
Missouri Pacific	50⅛	50	50⅛	50¼
Panama	..	..	126	135
Western Union	79¾	79¼	79½	79⅝
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19¾	19¾	19¾	20½
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38½	38¾	38⅞
Quicksilver	..	..	13	14
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	20	21
Adams Express	..	..	99¾	100
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	82	84
American Mer. Union Ex.	..	..	57½	58
United States Express	..	..	45	46

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	January	$30,161,910
August	32,101,567	February	27,610,811
September	30,343,091	March	27,279,308
October	28,983,335	April	34,618,871
November	23,949,867	May	20,796,313
December	24,085,934	June	27,453,705
Total			$350,134,683
Total 1874			380,890,275
Decrease in 1875			$30,755,592

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	January	$16,287,363
August	24,584,859	February	17,709,570
September	21,690,714	March	19,582,162
October	24,285,552	April	18,266,417
November	19,998,235	May	19,924,961
December	23,504,786	June	24,316,642
Total			$262,026,092
Total 1874			304,189,133
Decrease 1875			$42,163,041
Gold, July 17, 1875			114¼
Gold, July 18, 1874			110¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	January	$19,119,325
August	7,316,397	February	4,040,524
September	2,222,533	March	3,361,164
October	1,614,753	April	4,393,348
November	4,448,600	May	9,355,251
December	12,497,641	June	17,481,891
Total			$89,058,155
Total, 1874			50,198,126
Increase in 1875			$38,860,029

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,292,537
August	12,508,813	4,160,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	3,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,815	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May	7,655,617	1,915,666
June	6,953,217	5,693,637
Total	$111,580,810	$64,303,388
Total, 1874	113,570,041	63,220,506

The foreign commerce of the port for the week embraced imports of $6,641,229, dry goods and general merchandise, and export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods amounting to $5,013,248, and of specie $1,962,221.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 17, 1875.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	43	Oil-cake, pks.	610
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Cut-meats, pks.	503
Cotton, bales	32	Lard, pks.	135
Copper, bbls.	127	Stearine, pks.	23
Eggs, bbls.	1,146	Butter, pks.	3,197
Flour, bbls.	10,035	Cheese, pks.	10,130
Wheat, bushels	88,353	Tallow, pks.	225
Corn, bushels	125,866	Lard-oil, bbls.	100
Oats, bushels	35,675	Sugar, bbls.	376
Beans, bbls.	234	Starch, bxs.	1,430
Peas, bbls.	1,200	Tea, half-chests	2,863
Flax, bales	64	Tobacco, hhds.	166
Lead, pigs	1,550	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	83
Hops, bales	9	Whisky, bbls.	79
Hides, No.	307	Wool, bales	545
Hides, bales	1,270	Spelter, pcs.	1,773
Leather, sides	16,881	Skins, bales	14

BRICKS—Have been in fairly active demand as a rule, and quoted steady, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5 @$5 50; Haverstraw, $6 @ $6 75; Up-river, $5 25 @$5 75; Long Island, $5 50; Croton Front at $11 @$12 for Brown; $12 @$13 for Dark, and $13 @14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28 @$30; Baltimore, $50 @$56 ₽ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2 @$3 ₽ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have have been in very slack request, mainly in small lots, with Adamantine at 12½c. @ 17c.; Paraffine, 20c. @21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c. @30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c. @39c.; Stearic, 27c. @28c. ₽ lb.

COAL—Business shows a fair degree of animation for the season, with prices quoted firm. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 @$8; Scotch Gas, $7 @$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25 @$7; Cumberland Soft, $6 @$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25 @$6 50 ₽ ton.

COFFEE—Quiet but firm here. At New-Orleans sales were made of 16,700 bags Rio on the basis of 19c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been attracting very little attention, other than in a jobbing way, with Hogshead Staves quoted barely steady at from $80 @$175; do. Pipe, $115 @$245; do. Barrel, $50 @$130; Box Shooks, 75c. @80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50 @$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90 @$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10 @$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25 @$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been very quiet since our last at nominally unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, yet with decided change as to values. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of only 198 bales, (of which 118 bales were on last evening,) including all to spinners....The offerings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted stronger, the advance having been 3-32c. ₽ lb., with, however, less activity noted. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,600 bales, (of which 4,800 bales were on last evening and 7,800 bales were to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 29-32c. @14 15-16c.; August, 14 15-16c. @14 31-32c.; September, 14 21-32c. @14 11-16c.; October, 14 5-16c.; November, 14 3-16c.; December, 14 3-16c.; January, 14 5-16c. @ 14 11-32c.; February, 14 17-32c.; March, 14 23-32c. @ 14¾c.; April, 14 15-16c. @14 31-32c.; May, 15⅛c. @15 5-32c.; June, 15 5-16c. @15 11-32c. ₽ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 33 bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 253 bales, against 869 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 10,240 bales, including 6,859 bales to Liverpool, 354 bales to Bremen, 149 bales to Hamburg, 59 bales to Havre, 53 bales to Antwerp, 300 bales to Rotterdam, 1,020 bales to Cronstadt, and 1,466 bales to Helsingfors....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,629,700 bales, (including 1,806,543 bales to Great Britain, and 821,157 bales to the Continent,) against 2,740,566 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Some increase of demand has been noted in the line of Drugs and Dyes, and holders have been rather more confident in their views, but the market has been without remarkable activity and values have been somewhat irregular. Dye-woods have been offered sparingly, and at very full rates, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds.

FERTILIZERS—Very limited dealings have been reported in this line, with values ruling nominally as before.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively dull and somewhat nominal in price, within the range of from $2 10 @$2 22½, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active. The offerings have been lighter of most descriptions, and holders have been claiming full prices. The demand, however, has been less urgent, and export buyers have generally reduced their bids for lines of shipping extras. Superfine and No. 2 brands have been scarce, and have been quoted firmer. Trade and Family Extras have been moving rather slowly at about previous quotations. The sales since our last have been 15,850 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 65 @$5, chiefly at $4 85 @$5; poor to very good Superfine State and Western, at $5 10 @$5 40, chiefly at $5 25 @$5 40, the latter for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65 @$6, chiefly at $5 75 @$6 for lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 @$6 65. City Mills Extra at $5 85 @ $7 50, chiefly at $6 50 @$6 85 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60 @ $6, chiefly at $5 75 @$6, partly to arrive; very good to very fancy do., $6 @$6 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60 @$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, $5 25 @$7, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 7,250 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Western, part to arrive, on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour firm, but less active; 1,040 bbls. sold, mostly in lots....Rye Flour in good demand at firm prices; sales, 550 bbls, chiefly Superfine, at $5 50 @$5 75 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal steady on sales of equal to 1,100 bbls., within the previous range.

GRAIN—With cable advices of rather more favorable weather and less excited markets in England and on the Continent, and influenced in part by the depression in gold and the buoyancy in ocean freights, especially on charter Spring Wheat has been less freely dealt in, and prices have receded 1c. @2c. ₽ bushel, with more liberal offerings reported, mainly for forward delivery, partly of old contracts for resale. At the close, rather more steadiness was apparent, with a more confident inquiry on export account. Winter Wheat has been inactive, but held with firmness in view of the light supply available, particularly of prime to choice. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 171,000 bushels, (part from store and to arrive soon,) at $1 33 @$1 38 for No. 1 Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 37 for prime Minnesota, to arrive soon; $1 38 for choice do., afloat, (52,000 bushels,) and $1 33 for prime do., in store, (5,000 bushels;) $1 36 for No. 1 do., now on the river (three boat loads) and to arrive from the canal (two boat-loads) together; $1 33 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 28 @$1 29½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat and to arrive soon; $1 22 @ $1 36 for ungraded Spring; $1 38 for Canada Club, free; $1 38 in part for Amber Western, and within the previous range for Red and White Western. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the lakes, at $1 36; 8,000 bushels do., deliverable last half of August, at $1 35, which price was bid at the close and up to $1 37 asked; 48,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July and first half of August deliveries, at $1 28; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July arrival, at $1 32 ₽ bushel, (with contract stock subsequently offered at $1 31, to arrive from the canals;) and, later, 40,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 34 ₽ bushel....New Corn has been quoted rather firm, with a more active demand noted, largely for steamer grades, for shipment. Sales have been reported of 118,900 bushels at 80c. @83½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, mainly at 82c. @83c. for fair to prime, afloat; 83½c. @85½c. for about fair to choice sailing vessel grades of new do., do.; and 84½c. @86c. for new Yellow Western, the latter rate for choice. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels strictly prime new Mixed Western, first half of August, at 85¼c.; and 32,000 bushels do., last half of August, at 85c. ₽ bushel.... Rye steady, and in more request, sales, 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 90c....Barley nominal....Barley Malt quiet, with sales reported of only a few car loads at 75c. for Canada West, on time, and $1 37 for fair two-rowed State, cash....Oats have been more sought after on trade account at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 62,000 bushels at 59½c. @61½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. @61½c. for Chicago, afloat, and 59½c. for Ohio, in store; 63c. @66c. for White Western, and 64c. for fair White State ....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important change.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 24,651 bbls. Flour, 974,973 bushels Wheat, 295,397 bushels Corn, 17,642 bushels Rye, and 383 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Rather more inquiry has been noted, but the market generally has been tame, and values have been quoted essentially as before.

HIDES—Have been dull and heavy; demand for most kinds light. The week's receipts have been 43,849 Hides, and 467 bales do.; sales 15,300 Hides, and 5 bales do., the latter including according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,010 Dry California, 22 lb., at 20c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,460 Dry Central American, 20 lb.; 3,085 Dry Matamoros, 24 lb.; 2,828 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 lb.; 255 Dry West India, 17 lb.; 1,300 Dry Texas and Southern 17 to 23 lb.; 650 Dry Mexican Kip, 10 lb.; 1,525 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lb. 500 Country Slaughter, 50 lb., on private terms; 1,750 City Slaughter, 50 to 70 lb. at 8c. @9½c., currency, cash, and 5 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. And to-day 429 Central American, and 800 Traxillo, on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 230,500 Hides, and 2,603 bales do., against 138,000 Hides, and 1,200 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations nominally unchanged....Syrups more sought after, and held rather more firmly.

NAILS—Have been lightly dealt in since our last, on the basis of $3 25 @$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in comparatively moderate request at from $1 65 @$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 90 @$2 35 for No. 2, $2 75 @$4 75 for No. 1, $5 @$6 25 for Pale, $6 50 @$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 75; and 250 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 @$3 75 ₽ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive, with Washington quoted at $2 37½ @$2 50 ₽ bbl; City Pitch at $2 @$2 12½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c. @ 32c. ₽ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls. Also, 100 bbls. New-York pks. reported at 32c. ₽ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited demand since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $44 50 @$45, and City at $40, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 2,245 pks.; exports hence have been 12,021 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held with more firmness, but has been quiet, on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 8¼c. @8½c. in shipping order. ....Refined has been in moderate demand for early delivery, on the basis of 10⅞c. @11c.; and for forward delivery at 11c....Refined, in cases, 16c. @17½c.... Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 10¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced sharply, on lighter offerings and a fair inquiry, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Western Mess, at $20 50; small lots of Prime Mess at $19, and 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 25 @$20 45, closing at $20 45; and 2,500 bbls. do., September option, at $20 35 @ $20 65, closing at $20 60 @$20 65 ₽ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City quoted at 9¾c. @10¼c. for heavy to light weights, ₽ lb....City Cut-meats have been in fair request at steady rates; sales 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, 14 lb., at 11¾c.; 7,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 lb., at 11½c.; 10,000 lb. Smoking Bellies, 9 lb., at 13½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the former range. ....Bacon wanted and quoted firmer; City Long Clear sold at 12¼c. @12½c.; sales 400 bxs. English Cuts at 12¾c. ₽ lb....Lard has been in more demand, in good part for export to the Continent, at improved prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 850 tcs. prime Western Steam, part at 13¾c.; 60 tcs. City do. at 13c.; 75 tcs. No. 1 City at 12½c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 12¾c., and 200 tcs. do., for the Continent, at 13¾c. ₽ lb. And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13½c. @ 13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.; 2,500 tcs., September, at 13 11-16c. @13¾c., closing at 13¾c....Beef steady, on sales of 100 bbls. and 100 tcs. Quotations as in our last....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as quoted in our last....The exports hence for European ports have been 325 pks. Pork, 635 pks. Beef, 4,037 pks. Bacon, 2,220 pks. Lard, 88,516 pks. Cheese, 447 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been dull and nominal; receipts, 517 bales; sales unimportant. Goat steady, but quiet; receipts, 841 bales; sales, 150 bales Curacoa and 25 bales Texas, on private terms.

STARCH Has been in fair request since our last, with Western Corn at 4¾c. @6c.; Potato at 5½c.

SUMAC—Has been in rather more demand, with Sicily ranging from $77 50 @$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60 @$66 ₽ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady, within the range of 7⅞c. @8¼c. for fair to good refining Cuba, but quiet. Sales, 300 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 64 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 8½c.; 120 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 140 boxes do. at 9c. ₽ lb. Refined essentially unaltered.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active and firm, with sales of 116,000 lb. very good to prime, at 8⅞c. @9c.... Stearine quiet but firm; Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 17¼c.; Western, in tcs., at 16¾c. ₽ lb.; sales 250 tcs. Western on private terms....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 634 pks....Of Grease, 50 hhds. sold at 8¼c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Steady, but quiet; sales 1,700 half chests Japan, and 400 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet but firm, at $1 45 @ $1 50, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Has been in moderete demand and quoted steady, with sales reported of 100 bbls., for prompt delivery, at $1 22, and 100 bbls., deliverable week after next, at $1 21½ ₽ gallon. Stock on hand here estimated at about 3,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain and Petroleum vessels were offered much less freely, and held higher, checking operations, though the demand for accommodation has been active, partly for tonnage to arrive. Room on berth has been in moderate supply, and quoted steady, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for accommodation for Grain, Provisions, Tobacco, Resin, and Flour. Market otherwise without notable animation....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain at 7½d. @8d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₽ bushel; 50 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₽ lb.; 14,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 400 pks. Bacon, &c., at 35s. ₽ ton, and 2,500 Staves on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₽ bushel; 600 tons Provisions at 35s. @40s. ₽ ton, and 150 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. @35s. And by steam from New-Orleans, 35,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₽ bushel....For London, by steam, 250 pks. Hemp at 40s. ₽ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 45s. ₽ ton; 600 bbls. Sugar and 2,500 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig, 376 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For an Irish port, direct, an American brig, 335 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s., with option of Bristol, or with long lay days, at 5s. 3d. ₽ bbl....Cardiff or Newport, direct, an Italian brig, 422 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 10½d. ₽ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders a British bark, 440 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; another, 684 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,200 quarters do. at 7s. 9d.; two other vessels, each with about 3,000 quarters do., rumored at about 7s. 9d., but without confirmation, closing with 7s. 9d. @7s. 10½d., quoted as the asking rates; a Norwegian bark, with about 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For the Continent, a British ship, 977 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; an American bark, 485 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; an American schooner, 568 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do., at 5s. 3d. @5s. 6d., the latter with option of Dutch ports; a British ship, 1,105 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,700 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₽ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 36,000 bushel Grain, on private terms; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 40s.; and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For Bremen, by steam, 550 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₽ lb.; 850 pks. Provisions at 45s. @50. ₽ ton; 650 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lb.; 650 pkgs. Tobacco at 30s. for hhds. and $1 ₽ bale; and 400 bbls. Sugar on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₽ bushel, 1,850 pkgs. Lard, 300 bxs. Bacon, and 400 pkgs. Provisions at 35s. @35s. ₽ ton; 2,000 bxs. Starch, reported at 60 reichmarks; 2,600 dry Hides at 3 do.; 1,350 bbls. Resin at 3.50 do....For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 sides Leather at 60s.; 200 wet salted Hides on private terms; 400 bxs. Extract Logwood at 35s.; 3,000 bxs. Starch at 22s. 6d. @25s....For Havre an American schooner, 503 tons, with Tobacco from Baltimore, reported at 25s....For Oporto and Cadiz and back to New-York, an American schooner, 324 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, said to have been at about $4,000; taking out for Oporto, Grain in ship's bags, reported at about 19c., gold, ₽ bushel; and back from Cadiz, with salt, on private terms....For Santander, an American brig, 422 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Alexandria, an American bark, 506 tons, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 30c. ₽ case.... For Constantinople, an American bark, 487 tons, with Ammunition, from New-Haven, reported at £1,350.... For Porto Cabello and Maracaibo and back, an American schooner, 142 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,700....For Barbados, an American brig, about 2,200 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 50c. ₽ bbl....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 636 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 17c. ₽ cubic foot for Merchandise and $17 for Lumber....For Jacmel, an American schooner, 184 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 75c. ₽ bbl....For Havana, an American brig, 237 tons, hence, with general cargo at $1,800....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 7½c. ₽ bushel; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Naval Stores, from Jacksonville, at 50c. @80c. ₽ bbl.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 17—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 1-16; Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞; do. preferred, 23. The daily bullion return of the Bank of England yesterday showed that £69,000 went into the bank on balance, instead of £11,000 being withdrawn.

1:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅛; do. preferred, 26.

Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 85c.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94 1-16c; for the account, 94⅛c.; Erie Railway Shares, 13¼c. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 70c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6⅞c.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive ⅛d. dearer.

2:15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August at 6⅞d., do. Nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October at 7 1-16d.; also, sales of the same at 7d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July at 7d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings at 7 3-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 54s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 58s. ₽ cwt. Bacon—53s. ₽ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,600 bales were American.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS.

The Boston *Congregationalist* announces that the American Home Missionary Society has received two large legacies from New-Hampshire. One is from Horace Gibson, of Henniker, recently deceased, who has made the society residuary legatee of his estate. The society will probably realize some $15,000 from it. By the will of the late James McQuesten, of Plymouth, the society receives a very large but rather peculiar bequest. After liberal provision for his family, the balance of the estate is committed to the care of three trustees and their successors, to be appointed by the Probate Court, who are to manage the property until the sum at their disposal reaches $150,000. Then $100,000 is to be invested in a business block in Boston, and the rents are to be paid to the Missionary Society. The $50,000 is to accumulate again until it amounts to $150,000, and so the process is to go on. Should the society ever cease to exist, any similar organization for the same general purpose may receive the income, or it may be appropriated to aid churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. The benefit of these provisions will probably very soon reach the treasury of the society.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It appears that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are likely to have a severe struggle over the finance question in their State Convention. The leaders are cautious in predicting the result, but they concede that there will be a strong party for the Ohio doctrines. This fact is significant in many respects. Mr. TILDEN cannot stand on a paper-money platform, or even on a platform which is non-committal, without losing a great deal of the strength which belongs to him as a candidate. We do not suppose that he would run any such risk. He has hardly forgotten the contest of 1868, when he tried to carry Mr. SEYMOUR on a declaration of principles directly opposed to that gentleman's own views, nor is he likely to invite a failure in his own case like that which poor Mr. SEYMOUR encountered. But if Pennsylvania joins Ohio in support of inflation and repudiation, it will become absolutely certain that the National Democratic Convention cannot adopt a hard-money platform. Meanwhile, it is to be noticed that the paper-money men are making active exertions. Early in August they will have a mass convention in Philadelphia, at which all the leaders will be present—PENDLETON, and EWING, and Senator GORDON, of Georgia, and the great KELLEY himself. The latter gentleman, by the way, wishes us to announce that he is "still a Republican." He is a Republican—with very bad Democratic principles.

Some facts worth attention will be found in another column bearing on the City census. It is not yet known what figures the present census-takers will finally adopt, but in the article referred to our readers will find some reasons why the prophecy of the Democratic papers that the City will be shown to contain a million and a quarter or a million and a half of people may be taken with great caution. The temptations under which the Democratic officials labor to increase the apparent population of the City are obvious enough. But they may yield to them to a degree that will be repented of.

The news of the day contains a ghastly chapter of Sunday crime in this City. In a fight among a party of colored people of the baser sort, one person was killed and another severely, perhaps mortally, wounded. A more shocking and unnatural homicide is that of a father by his son. The killing was done in the home of the wretched people, the murderer professing that he shot his father to save his mother from assault. The original cause of offense in this case was said to have been the irregular conduct of the father and husband, who, reproached by his family, quarreled with them until he met his death. Both of these incidents of crime reveal a state of things the existence of which people of well-regulated lives can hardly understand.

San Salvador, like most of the petty States of Central America, is so habitually in a condition of confusion that the latest news from there attracts attention only by its extraordinary horror. During a riot at San Miguel, a town of 40,000 people, 200 prisoners were liberated, two officers were killed and brutally cut to pieces, many other murders committed, and the place finally set on fire. The trouble began with the priests, who fancied themselves oppressed by the State. The mob sided with the priests, and, making an assault on the only accessible representatives of the State authorities, began a course of peculiarly shocking outrages. The central Government, in such cases, is seldom able to cope with the disorder. The timely arrival of a British naval force at San Miguel reduced the riot, after many lives and much property had been destroyed.

Mr. RIGBY, of the Irish Team, made a score equal to that of Major FULTON on Saturday at Wimbledon, and they will probably be engaged in a second trial about the time that our readers are opening their TIMES at breakfast. Whatever the result, neither contestant need be ashamed of it after the record each has made. There is some prospect that the American Team will be allowed to shoot and to make a record in the competition for the Elcho Shield, though they cannot actually compete. A request by all the teams to this effect has been signed, and it is to be hoped that it will be granted.

A correspondent in another column relates an experience in the blunders of a railway "guide," which, in this case, bore the title of "official," and is, we believe, recommended by the ticket agents. This complaint is the first we have received concerning this publication, but it is a serious one and requires explanation. It looks very much as if the editor had simply changed the date of the time-tables and allowed the figures to stand. We should say that it would be just, within reasonable limits, to hold publishers of this class of books to some pecuniary responsibility for the accuracy of their statements. It is small consolation to a man who has been misled to be told that he need not buy the book again. He may not have occasion to do so, and he is entitled to get what he pays for the first time.

The prospect of eight millions of basket of peaches from Maryland and Delaware, in an unusually sound condition, is a pleasant one. There are few varieties of Summer fruit, when properly shipped and handled, more delicious or more healthful than peaches. With reasonable care in their selection, they are almost perfectly safe, even in unhealthy seasons, of which, happily, the present Summer is not one. The peach-growers think that they can send their crop to market more cheaply than ever, but they do not expect to take any lower prices. In this they will be disappointed. The New-York market just now is one in which prices will be forced to the lowest mark, and a product as perishable as peaches will hardly prove an exception to the general course of things.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Constitutional Convention in Nebraska, which completed its work in June, submitted to the people, to be voted upon in October, an article providing that at any election of members of the Legislature immediately preceding a vacancy in the United States Senate from that State, the people may by ballot express their preference for some person for the office of United States Senator, and such vote is to be canvassed as other votes. The Constitution of the United States provides that Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. The vote to be taken under the proposed article in Nebraska would, therefore, nominally amount only to a nomination to, or an instruction of, the Legislature. Its obvious purpose, however, is to practically give the election of United States Senator to the people; and this would be its natural effect, except, as might happen, when the Legislature should be composed of a majority politically different from the majority of the people, as indicated by the proposed vote. It would also very likely result in determining the choice of Senator, so far as each party might be concerned in it, by the State Convention preceding the election, and thus narrow the contest to two candidates, and it would certainly have a tendency to prevent such contests as the recent ones in Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It might thus have an important influence upon the general election held at the same time, and would be likely to bring the candidates more directly before the people. It would also doubtless prevent the practice in some States of making the office of Governor a mere preliminary to an election to the Senate, as the people would hardly be guilty of voting for the same person for Governor and Senator.

There has been undoubtedly a growing tendency among the people of all the States to make officials, as far as possible, directly elective by a popular vote; for, however inclined the people may be to shirk their duty of voting intelligently, they have never manifested a disinclination to take upon themselves the work of choosing every official known to the Constitution. In many States—in fact, now in nearly all of them—the canvass for United States Senator is made actively in conventions and caucuses and at the polls, in the choice of the State Legislature which is to elect the United States Senator. Each member of the Legislature is, in effect, instructed by his constituents, and if he afterward treats himself as a free agent at all, it is only because he was originally a partisan of one or another of the candidates, and expresses by his vote his personal choice, as well as that of his constituents. Thus, gradually, we have departed from the idea of the framers of the Constitution, that the State Legislatures would be a more conservative, deliberate, and intelligent body of electors for United States Senators, and would be more likely to make and keep the Senate what it was intended to be, a body less sensitive to popular impulses and of higher character and attainments, than a Senate chosen directly by the people. This is only one of the many departures from the ideas contained in the machinery of the Constitution. The election of President and Vice President is notably another instance of the same tendency, and the cumbrous system of representative electors, who, in theory, were to be men of superior wisdom and sobriety of judgment, and who were to express their own deliberate choice, and not the preference of the people, in electing these two officials, has come to be only a way of registering what amounts to a direct vote of the people of the States for the candidates previously named by political conventions.

Without stopping now to inquire whether these practical changes are on the whole wise or unwise—and something might be said on both sides of that question—they are noticeable as illustrations of the comparative uselessness of machinery and constitutional restrictions, in preventing the people from indirectly controlling what they desire to control. There is nothing about which the average voter is more jealous than limitations which reflect upon his fitness to choose any official, from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the Police officer of his precinct; and, in the long run, if he cannot accomplish his purpose in one way he is pretty sure to in another. There are so many ways, short of the ballot-box, in which public opinion can make itself felt, that Legislatures and Congresses seldom resist it. Indeed, we have seen occasions when representative bodies have made so much haste to follow what they supposed to be public opinion that they have mistaken the clamor of the few for the judgment of the many, and have done violence to their own better opinion as well as misrepresented the people; and while this seems to be their temper we are by no means certain that it is not a wise precaution, if they are to act upon the judgment of others, that they should get their instructions from the votes of the people, rather than from the noisy demands of interested parties who are never modest in calling themselves the people and assuming to speak in their name.

This movement in Nebraska giving constitutional shape to what has been this growing tendency in most States, makes more apparent what we have so often urged as the commanding duty of every citizen, to keep himself informed and alert and active at every point where he has any work or responsibility as a voter. Whether he wills it or not, it seems less and less possible for him to evade responsibility directly for every department of the Government. Presidents, Senators, Judges, are more and more coming to be primarily named by the great body of electors, and the voter's responsibility is becoming greater every year. If he were content to have it otherwise, there are busy politicians and jobbers and rings of all sorts, who see the value of controlling the sources of power, and know the uses of the caucus as well as of the ballot-box, and they will not permit him to refer the choice of these officials to his Representative. They will instruct that gentleman, if the people do not.

PHILOLOGICAL QUIXOTISM.

The philologists have gone home from Newport, where they doubtless received more than they gave. The convention this year was not equal in general interest, or in its evidence of fruitful work, to any one of its predecessors, and that it might have been without adding very greatly to our repute in the higher departments of philology. Indeed, as we look back upon the transactions of this body, we are at loss to find much real justification for its existance. We think that its leading members, if put to the question soberly, at a sufficiently remote time from their Summer assemblage to be uninfluenced by its pleasant memories, and asked to say what the American Philological Association had done for philology, would be puzzled to give an answer that would keep the society in countenance. And if they were able to point out some benefit conferred upon linguistic science, and were then asked if it could not have been done quite as well, or better, without the machinery of a convention, we are quite sure that they must truthfully answer, Yes. Indeed, philology seems to be a subject peculiarly unfitted to profit by conventions. Politics, morals, religion, social science, and even physical science, all seem much more suitable for discussion *viva voce*, and much more likely to be benefited by debate, or interchange of views. But all analysis of language is necessarily so minute, and, moreover, needs such careful and sedate consideration, that the reading of a score or so of papers, and the discussion of them, within two days, must be, as it has been, a very profitless way of spending time. There is no lack of philological ability or acquirement in the country; and if the association would confine itself to raising money to print the essays of members which appear to a committee of publication to have sufficient merit or sufficient novelty to be worthy of perusal by scholars, it would do more real service to philology than if it were to convene and read "papers" from now until doomsday.

And indeed it would seem that even now it is in need of some critical sieve, or fender, to save it from the infliction of papers that ought not to be inflicted upon any body of scholars. Much of this year's work was, according to the letter of our correspondent, quite frivolous. To take up the time of a National Philological Association with reading the replies from all the little "one-horse" colleges in the country to the question how they pronounced Latin, and to call that a philological paper, is ridiculous and almost impudent. What matter is it how those colleges pronounce Latin? If any member of the association had well-considered speculations or the results of original research upon the subject to offer, it would have been in place, and welcome to scholars throughout the country. But less than that should not be set before a philological association. And then there was a "paper" on the first sentence in Cæsar's Commentaries, which was endured with "admirable patience," and another on the word "juise" (?), which was "good-natured" and entirely harmless; and another as to the number of words used by the writer, which seems to have been of not much more importance, and one upon the change of consonants in "brass," "brazen," &c. An association which bears the name and assumes the position that this one does must do better work than this, or it must lose respect, even its own.

Perhaps it was a consciousness that more might be expected of it than it has done, or seemed likely to do, that caused the appointment of a committee upon that wildest of all linguistic fancies, the reformation of English spelling. English spelling has been condemned and ridiculed for generations by those who have more or less knowledge and more or less wisdom on the subject. At the last convention Prof. MARCH, then President of the association, relieved his feelings upon what is called orthography, and this year President TRUMBULL treated the matter in the same vein. Prof. WHITNEY is also understood to be in favor of a change in our "absurd" way of writing the words we speak, and he is appointed on this committee, the other members of which are Dr. TRUMBULL, Prof. MARCH, Prof. CHILD, and Prof. HALDEMAN. Now, of the views and wishes of such philologists as MARCH and WHITNEY and TRUMBULL we wish to speak with entire respect. But we must say that they have set forth upon a Quixotic expedition. We pass by the merits of the question. True, we do not find the spelling of the English language such a very grievous infliction to ourselves, or to our children, our neighbors, or the stranger within our gates. In the heaps of manuscript that come into THE TIMES office every day the very least defect is in spelling. Of the misuse and the vulgar use of words, the confused construction of sentences, the substitution of "will" for "shall," and the like, we see enough; but, to judge from our rapidly-written "copy," spelling, like *Dogberry's* reading and writing, comes by nature. But we set aside this fact, and assume that it is very desirable that there should be a spelling revolution; and that, for example, we should spell "through" *thru*, "cough" *kof*, "victuals" *vittles*, (or in some cases *wittles*,) and the like. This granted, however, do our philologists think that they have got their standing point, their *pou sto* wherefrom to upturn English spelling? If so, they will find themselves grievously mistaken. They may show, with all the skill and knowledge of which they are masters, that our present spelling is barbarous, and that it might be made very symmetrical and simple if we would only give them plenary power over it; and then they might as well attempt to make the revolution of the earth upon its axis subject to the Constitution of the United States, as Artemus Ward had it. The point is that this reform, if desired, could never be begun. It could never start. We all *must* spell as we have learned to spell; and the lads and lasses must spell very much as their fathers and mothers spell, or the world would stop. Now, the world is not going to stop at the bidding of any philologists, even if they conjure it in Sanscrit. It will continue its revolutions, changing gradually and almost imperceptibly hereafter, as it has done heretofore, in language as in all other matters.

TRIALS OF THE CENSUS-TAKER.

"Be you a census man?" asked a frontiersman of a wandering tourist, who passed along a trail with a sketch-book under his arm. "Because if you be," he added by way of explanation, "I've got a big dog chained up behind the house; just say the word, and I'll let her loose." This rough welcome is a fair example of the esteem in which the census-taker is everywhere held. There is a popular impression that he is an enemy of humanity. He is a disturber of domestic peace, a busybody in other men's matters, an impertinent spy, upon whom indignation has been poured for generations. Even the Indians refuse the census. On one occasion, the Sioux would not consent to be counted until the Government agents starved them into submission by keeping back their rations. They should have had no false pride about it; in the books of the contractors at least, every ration-consuming Indian is multiplied by five. But the universal suspicion of the census and the census-taker is as old as it is unaccountable. We all know what plagues befell the ancient Israelites when ambitious King DAVID insisted upon numbering them. And whenever an imperial count has been ordered in China, the multitudinous people of that empire are said to lie about their family relations and numbers with appalling and baffling fertility. In the common mind the census is, perhaps, remotely connected with taxes. But the census-taker is more unpopular than the tax-gatherer. He asks more questions. The true-born freeman resents nothing more bitterly than any suspected invasion of his domestic privacy. The old British maxim that a man's house is his castle is never so dear as when that castle is assailed by the census-taker. The policeman on a domiciliary visit is dreaded, but the census man, with his big book, is received with jeers and contumely.

New-York is sufficiently cosmopolitan to manifest the prejudices of the world against the census-takers, as those functionaries are finding out to their sorrow. It is quite possible that some of the inquiries are impertinent. We should not be surprised if an occasional enumerator, clothed in a little brief authority, should seek to gratify his curiosity concerning his neighbors under the pretense of carrying out instructions. But the ignorance and misapprehension of many of the "interviewed" inhabitants must explain the rancor of their replies. "Is it a faymale I am?" yelled one irate lady, "and me a dacent widdy for better nor a year." How could the poor woman know that the enumerator meant no possible offense when he asked how many females besides herself there were in the family? Then the question of age, always a delicate matter to press upon the gentler sex, is fruitful of embarrassment to the census-taker. If this unhappy individual is allowed to sit down and open his book, it is very doubtful, in many cases, if he gets beyond the point of age, especially if his interlocutor be the feminine head of the house. And by a perversity of fate, the luckless enumerator is usually left to grapple with the sensitive and not always logical wife and matron. Some sharp fellows, when baffled, have looked critically at the recusant lady of the house and audibly estimated her age, taking good care to name a generously large figure. This course, it is said, brings a compromise or active hostilities. Then, again, we can very well understand how some questions, fair enough in themselves, would be resented by people who "keep a skeleton in the house." The woman of Samaria, who had had five husbands, and was then living with one who was only a husband by brevet, would not have welcomed the census-taker.

But, on the whole, the popular objection to the enumerators is more general than specific. The census-taker, like WALT WHITMAN, is not understood. He labors under a load of ridicule, which is the result of misapprehension. Sometimes he is dismissed with the remark of "I told a man all about it the other day," which is the end of all argument, especially if it be emphasized by a bang of the door in the questioner's face. Or, naturally mistaken for one of the itinerant peddlers who afflict humanity, he is told that the family don't want to buy anything, or that he may take his pictures and tramp. In extreme instances of misapprehension, he is threatened with a bucket of dirty water; and not unfrequently his entry into a tenement-house has been promptly met with a promise to throw him down stairs. Pursuing knowledge under such difficulties as these, the enumerator must become a dispirited and crushed creature. It is said that about forty of these hapless beings have failed as yet to report at head-quarters. Who knows that they still live? Perhaps some of them, broken in spirit and weary of a world in which the census must be taken, have made away with themselves. Perhaps some of them have actually been "thrown down stairs," as per agreement. The Police would never know it. The State would be no poorer, according to all accounts, if a few of these despised officials should fail to turn up. We cannot blame Gretchen or Bridget if she slams the door in the face of an enumerator who is obliged to carry about with him a small boy to write down the answers which he may extract from his unwilling victims. Even the great PIZARRO, the schoolboys know, was despised by a heathen King when he owned up that he could not read. So, what with the ignorance of the census-takers and the unintelligence of the people to be counted, our enumeration is likely to be lame. The Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the census believes our City population has heretofore been underestimated. If he has gone about much with his subordinates, he probably thinks the City has from 200,000 to 300,000 people—"mostly fools."

NO MORE RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

A series of experiments just brought to an end makes it plain that, without great negligence, no accident can henceforth take place on any railroad where the cause of danger may be seen at a distance of four hundred yards. This is bringing down the chances of a large class of accidents, to a very small limit. It is also vastly widening the responsibility which attaches both to railroad companies and their servants, but it nevertheless represents a well-defined point, outside of which, if proper precaution be used, danger becomes practically impossible.

It is true that on several of the roads, in the vicinity of New-York especially, there are places where an engine-driver can scarcely see four hundred yards in front of him. The scene of the disaster on the 5th of July on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, is described as one where it is impossible to perceive an obstacle on the road until it is too late to stop the train, and it is at such places that accidents often occur. But they ought not to exist. It is manifestly wrong, and extremely dangerous, to construct roads with any curves of such small radius that the driver of a train is at any time unable to see a clear way for a long distance before him. They are adopted in the first instance, perhaps, to save a little money, but the loss of a few trains, and the jeopardizing of people's lives, soon make them very expensive; and it is very likely that most of the companies would find it cheaper, even after their roads are completed, to do away with these short curves, and so remove a constant source of danger at the same time.

Four hundred yards is no great distance, but it is clearly proved that even with our present appliances, a heavy train going at a high rate of speed can be stopped within it. The experiments to which we refer were undertaken by the British Railway Association, and were conducted under the direction of officers appointed by the War Office, and in the presence of prominent railroad Directors. A straight and level piece of road was selected, on a branch of the Midland Railway, and the most elaborate details were attended to for the purpose of obtaining accurate and conclusive results. Time was taken by a number of observers with the aid of chronographs marking quarter second, and also to half seconds, by means of an automatic electric recorder acted upon by the wheels of the engines. Three miles were allowed to enable the engines to attain full speed, and eight trains, supplied by different companies, were used in the experiments. Each train consisted of engine, tender, thirteen passenger carriages, and two vans. These were loaded with pig iron and other ballast, and, from the interest attaching to the affair, they carried a full freight of passengers besides.

It had been found on a previous day that an engine and tender, traveling thirty-four miles an hour, ran 6,500 feet after steam was shut off, no brake being applied; and that a train of fifteen vehicles having a speed of forty-two miles an hour ran over 15,000 feet under the same conditions. The object, therefore, now was to test the effects of different kinds of brakes. With the common brake, formerly in exclusive use in England, and which is operated by hand from the tender and the guard's van only, trains running forty-seven miles an hour were not stopped in less than from sixty-two and a half to eighty-nine seconds, and they ran, after steam was shut off and the brakes applied, from 2,389 to 3,265 feet. Eight other kinds of brakes were now fully tested. In one case it was supposed that the danger was seen ahead by the driver. The speed attained by the several trains varied from forty-six to fifty-six miles an hour, and they were stopped in from twenty to thirty-six seconds. The Westinghouse automatic brake proved, in all instances, to be the most efficient. In this trial it stopped a train, when running at fifty-two miles an hour, in twenty and a quarter seconds, and within a distance of 913 feet. But in a subsequent trial, where the sand-tubes common on English roads were also used, the same train was brought to a stand in eighteen seconds, and within a distance of 840 feet. Only one of eight different brakes failed to stop the train within 400 yards, and in that case the distance run was 1,517 feet.

Thus, the distance named in the proposition with which we started is not only no exaggeration, but we have evidence that a train weighing about 550,000 pounds, and moving at fifty-two miles an hour, may be stopped within 280 yards. This being the case, there ought to be on every passenger train the appliances necessary for doing it. If they had been in use on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, the accident of the 5th would not have happened. One of those trains was going at fourteen and the other at five miles an hour. A few yards, therefore, would have sufficed to stop them. In the experiments referred to, the rate of speed must not be forgotten. Even fifty-two miles an hour is far in excess of the rates ordinarily attained in this country; hence, the advantage of using such effective brakes is the greater here. Companies, as well in their corporate capacity as in the persons of their leading officials, should be held strictly and severely responsible for all accidents which might be prevented if the trains were efficiently furnished. This is, probably, the only way of securing proper protection for the public. But it would be a perfectly just one; for when the means of saving life and property from injury are known, and are easily procurable, the omission to provide them is nothing less than criminal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BLIND GUIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 15th of this month I purchased in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Forty-second street, a *Travelers' Official Guide*, issued by the "National Railway Publication Company" of Philadelphia. I wished to learn from it at what time I could leave the station of Guilford, Conn., in the afternoon, and whether any train left that or an adjoining station for New-York on Sunday. On both these points the *Guide* gave absolutely erroneous information. Its time-table, purporting to be one issued May 24, 1875, represents the train which leaves New-London at 3:10 P. M. as *not* stopping at Guilford. It does stop there. It also represents the same train as running on Sunday. It does not run on Sunday. And as stopping at Madison, four miles east of Guilford. It does not stop there. Such gross errors as these are inexcusable. In this particular instance, reliance on the *Official Guide* would have cost me not only great inconvenience, but possibly serious expense as well. The price of the book is fifty cents, which is high even if the *Guide* were safe. I should add that there has been no change in the time-table since the date given by the *Guide*. TRAVELER.

ANOTHER IMPOSITION BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I consider it a duty to warn all persons intending to visit Southampton, Quogue, or other favorite resorts on the island against the contemptible fraud resorted to by the above company.

Having purchased tickets at Hunter's Point July 15, 4 P. M., for self and two ladies for Southampton, I procured, in addition, seats in parlor car at an extra charge of seventy-five cents each. Not a word was said that the car would not go to that point.

At Manor, distance sixty-five miles, the train was divided, part proceeding to Sag Harbor. We were directed to leave the seats we had paid for extra and go to the rear cars, which we found crowded, and were compelled to stand almost the remaining distance of thirty miles.

The question as to an additional car being provided was treated with silent contempt. Taking into consideration that the so-called parlor car is not different from any other composing the train except in having arm-chairs in place of ordinary seats, and that you can go from New-York to Philadelphia in the Pullman cars for fifty cents extra with every comfort and convenience, the extent of the bare-faced swindle will be appreciated, and I hope public mention of the fact will save others from being defrauded in the same manner. J. C. PARSONS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, July 16, 1875.

FUNERAL OF SAMUEL PRIESTLY TAYLOR.

THE OLDEST ORGANIST IN THE WORLD—CONNECTED WITH THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR MORE THAN SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS—HE DIES IN BROOKLYN AT THE AGE OF NINETY-SIX.

The funeral of Dr. Samuel Priestly Taylor, who died on Thursday last at his residence, No. 469 Carleton avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-sixth year, took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State street, near Bond, Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor was one of the oldest organists in the world, having been prominently identified with the musical services of various Episcopal churches in this City, Brooklyn, and elsewhere for more than three-quarters of a century. His funeral yesterday was conducted in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. John A. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's, officiating, the musical exercises being under the direction of Mr. William Diller, a former pupil of the deceased. After the introductory services Dr. Paddock delivered a brief address, taking as the foundation of his remarks the words, "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man," which, he said, was one of God's injunctions, delivered long ago, and expressed the sentiments they should feel as they stood in the presence of him who was lying before them, who was born in the old country away back in the days of the struggle for American independence—in the days of Pitt and Wilberforce, who was present at the funeral of Dr. Watts, and who, eighty-four years ago, began to sing the praises of God in His church, being organist of Surrey Chapel, England, at that time. Seventy years ago, he continued, Mr. Taylor was organist of Christ's Church, then in Ann street, New-York, and was subsequently the first organist of old St. Ann's Church, the first Episcopal church in Brooklyn, continuing there year after year, and score after score of years, under Hugh Smith, McIlvaine, and Cutler. He removed to Newtown, Long Island, to play the organ in the Episcopal church in that town. Dr. Paddock then paid a tribute to the moral and social qualities of the deceased, and spoke in the highest terms of his consistent piety and long life of upright church membership, saying that although it was not known just when he first made a public profession of religion, yet it was on record among the archives of old St. Ann's that he had attended holy communion in that church sixty-four years ago. He was constant in his attendance upon divine worship as long as physically able to do so, and even after the infirmities of age had so far overcome him as to render it impossible for him to attend church, he used to read the sermons of the old English divines, or those of modern times, until at last blindness sealed his eyes and deafness sealed his ears, and then he patiently waited, "trusting in the Lord."

At the close of the address the customary prayers were said and another hymn sung, after which the casket was borne to the hearse by four of his grandsons, who acted as pall-bearers, and conveyed to Green-Wood for interment. The floral display was both elegant and appropriate.

A WAR VETERAN'S FUNERAL.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM H. BROWN, A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. William Henry Brown, one of the few surviving veterans of the war of 1812, died on the 15th inst., and was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mr. Brown, when a lad only seventeen years old, joined Capt. Walter Hand's company of Maryland Militia, and served during the latter part of the war then being waged against Great Britain. He participated in the battle of Baltimore, and in one or two minor engagements, but escaped unwounded, and coming afterward to New-York, pursued the trade of cutter. This trade he followed until about six years ago, with the exception of eight years, during which time he was a member of the old "Leatherhead" Police force, serving under Capt. Hart in the Seventeenth Ward. He enjoyed good health until he was seventy-two years old, when the infirmities of age were aggravated by an injury received from a fall. Since then he has not worked at his trade, but has lived modestly on the moderate savings of a life of hard work. He died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and two months, leaving a widow considerably his junior, and four children.

The funeral services were conducted at his late residence at No. 35 Second street, yesterday, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains were laid in a handsome rosewood coffin with silver trimmings, bearing a plate on which was the inscription: "William Henry Brown, died July 15, 1875, aged seventy-eight years two months." The little parlor was crowded with his family and friends, among whom were a number of his brother veterans, who had assembled to pay their last tribute of affection and respect to their late comrade. A number of flowers had been sent by his friends, among which were a beautiful bouquet from Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Baker, and a handsome wreath of white flowers bearing the word "Father" in blue violets. At 1 o'clock Rev. Mr. Fultz, acting for Rev. Mr. Willis, Pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, began the services by reading from the book of Job the passage, "I am the resurrection and the life." He then read other well-known passages, beginning, "We brought nothing into the world, and it is certain that we can take nothing away," "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away," "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations." He then read the burial service of the Church, beginning with First Corinthians, xv., 41, and after finishing the service addressed to the company a few remarks. He spoke of the fact that Mr. Brown had recently (some three months ago) joined the church on profession of faith, being baptized. After pointing out the lessons of death to the survivors of the family he exhorted the Veterans who were present to be, like their comrade, loyal to God as they had been loyal to their country.

An opportunity was then given to those present to view the features of their friend, and the coffin was closed and taken to the cemetery. The following Veterans, by request of the family, acted as pall-bearers: Gen. H. Raymond, Major Charles K. Crowley, Sergt. Major De Grove, Ebenezer Loud, Jared Olemstead, John W. Timson, and Thomas Black.

NOVEL HAY-MAKING.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT SUCCESSFULLY REPLACING THE SUMMER SUN.

In a catching season, says the London *Times* of July 7, it is common to make reflections upon the large money loss annually suffered in harvesting the hay crop. On something like 6,000,000 acres of meadow hay and about 3,000,000 acres of hay from clover and other artificial grasses, there may be in the United Kingdom a total produce of 12,000,000 tons, which, taking the average value at say £4, would be worth £48,000,000. It is within the mark to say that only a minor proportion of all this acreage of grass and clover gets converted into hay without damage from weather in an average of fine and wet seasons; and over a large area, it may be one-fourth of the whole, the hay actually carried to the rick is probably worth several pounds per acre less than if it were secured without loss from rain. No doubt, in a fine hot season, with the luck to escape storms, haymaking by exposure in the field is far cheaper than any other process which can be devised, but the deterioration is so rapid and so serious under repeated showers that the question arises whether we might not profitably exchange the natural but hazardous method for a safe though more costly hay-curing by artificial heat. In the lately prevailing state of the barometer and hygrometer any number of farmers in the grass districts must have felt, while shaking out, turning, and re-making their sodden and washed hay, what a vast advantage it would be to have at command an apparatus by which they might make absolutely safe their ten or twenty tons per day, catching it between one downfall and another. Nay, at a time when the best hay is worth very nearly the same price as bread, it is an easy matter to lose £2 or £3 per ton in quality; and the grower of fifty or 100 tons of hay could afford a considerable outlay to prevent a sacrifice like this.

No apparatus for the purpose appears in competition at the Royal Agricultural Society's trials of haymaking machinery now being conducted at Taunton, but on Saturday we witnessed the operation of hay-drying by artificial heat at Gillwell Park, near Chinford, Essex, the residence of the inventor, Mr. William Alfred Gibbs. After some years of practical experimenting Mr. Gibbs has brought his invention into the following form: A portable stove constructed of plate iron is surmounted by a fan, which is driven by a belt from a three-horse power portable steam engine; the fan draws all the heated air and gasses from the coke fire together with a volume of warmed air, which passes through a chamber surrounding the inner chamber of the stove, and blows the hot current, at a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit or more, into the drier. This resembles in general shape a straw elevator, consisting of a sheet iron trough 6 feet in breadth, 20 feet long if mounted on wheels as a portable carriage, or 40 feet, or 50 feet long if a fixture. The trough is raised at one end at a low angle, so that hay fed in at the upper end furthest from the stove shall slowly travel to the lower end near the stove—this being assisted by a slow reciprocating motion given to the bottom of the trough. A ridge of triangular section running along the middle of the trough divides it into two almost semi-circular channels, so that the hay passes down in two streams; the hot air issues through two slit apertures, one on each side the base of the middle ridge, and for the entire length of the machine; and the hay is kept continually stirred and lightened up over the hot blast by a number of small iron stirrers cleverly contrived to imitate the action of forks worked by hand.

We saw partly-made but wet hay passed through the machine and converted at once into a thoroughly dry condition for the stack; we saw spoilt and musty hay dried into hay of fair apparent quality and pleasant fragrance; and we saw freshly-cut grass, saturated with rain from a very heavy thunder-shower which poured down at the time, dried into hay of first-class color, and possessing the rich malt odor [illegible] With a single twenty-foot [illegible] too slow to employ fully [illegible] and another man [illegible] but with two such machines [illegible] one fixed machine [illegible] length, probably one [illegible] stackers could be kept [illegible] ments made under our [illegible] while fresh and wet grass [illegible] five per cent. of its original [illegible] into hay, the quantity of [illegible] tially-made hay, or hay [illegible] be from ten to twenty [illegible] water from partially made [illegible] tion of coke in the stove [illegible] not exceeding a cost of [illegible] Preserving fresh-cut grass [illegible] seven times more. With [illegible] wear and tear of apparatus [illegible] cording to Mr. Gibbs' [illegible] 7s. or 8s. per ton, which [illegible] disbursement for saving [illegible] per ton. To make fresh [illegible] hay at one stroke costs about [illegible] hay.

Now, it is possible that [illegible] pay thus to preserve [illegible] heat; but Mr. Gibbs recommends [illegible] the apparatus for completing [illegible] making after the grass [illegible] exposure, and has lost [illegible] original moisture. At [illegible] to clear the field and [illegible] stack in the best possible [illegible] of leaving it to [illegible] rained on, involving [illegible] expense in the ordinary [illegible] bility to very great loss [illegible] other feature is that a small [illegible] cially dried hay, if mixed [illegible] proves the whole bulk [illegible] hardly be believed without [illegible] that a farmer having a [illegible] is not afraid to open [illegible] weather, and thus no fine [illegible] ed in waiting. One neighbor [illegible] large hay farmer, tested [illegible] quantities of hay so spoilt [illegible] be reduced from £6 to [illegible] dried some of this with the [illegible] it to be so restored in quality [illegible] that is, it regained the value [illegible] course, there was still [illegible] save £4 per load on [illegible] prime cost of the apparatus [illegible]

Whether large hay-growers [illegible] chine for their own use [illegible] growers may join at a machine [illegible] be profitable for men who [illegible] machines to make this [illegible] business, (seeing that [illegible] season, when few cornstacks [illegible] it will be well that agriculturists [illegible] some careful attention [illegible] with a valuable and precious [illegible]

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Post Office changes for the week ending July 17, 1875:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Michael Leen, Benedicta, Aroostook County, Me.; Appleton F. Mason, North Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.; Leroy S. Barney, South Atkinson, Piscataquis County, Me.; Mrs. Harriet P. Dodge, Mount Washington, Coos County, N. H.

New-York.—Office Established—[illegible], Lewis County, George [illegible] Postmasters Appointed—[illegible] ley, Allegany County; [illegible] ville Mills, Ulster County; [illegible] Greenfield Centre, Saratoga County; [illegible] Bennett, New-London, Oneida County; [illegible] Worl, Ravenswood, Queens County; [illegible] George, West Dryden, Tompkins County; [illegible] McC. Botsford, West Laurens, Otsego County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—[illegible] County, J. L. Labiaux, Postmaster. [illegible] George's Road, Middlesex County. Postmasters Appointed—George S. C. Townsend, [illegible] Warren County; Thomas [illegible] County; John C. Bond, West Freehold, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Discontinued—Ball's Eddy, Wayne County. Postmasters Appointed—C. V. Billig, Atlantic, Crawford County; John Garret, Hammerley's Fork, Clinton County; Hyde C. Rice, Larabee, McKean County; [illegible] ter's Mills, Centre County; Alvin C. Nowland, Sharon Hill, Delaware County; J. W. Black, Wolf Creek, Mercer County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Daniel W. Miles, Fairmount, Somerset County.

FRENCH PUBLIC MEN ON CHANGE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A curious case has just been tried before the Court of Appeal. M. A. Picard, (brother of the wit and ex-Minister M. Ernest Picard,) trying to avoid payment of 10,000 francs claimed by his stock broker. The two following letters were read out in Court. The broker wrote to M. Picard: 'Dear Sir: I send you your account, which is closed to your credit [illegible] which I regret to say I cannot [illegible] termination will put you [illegible] you; if you had lost you [illegible] I nevertheless remain at [illegible] always find a 1,000 franc [illegible] Picard went into the country [illegible] lating for a fall, but the [illegible] tried to encourage his [illegible] 'The affairs of the Republic [illegible] ideas are gaining ground [illegible] are on our side, the population [illegible] light. Never was a fall [illegible] better assured. Courage,' &c. A nice letter for a virtuous Republican engaged in [illegible] immortal principles of '93 to write."

THE ST. JOHN'S FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild will make a trial trip this afternoon, carrying a large party of the friends of the institution. The boat will leave the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, at 2 o'clock, and the Battery at 3, returning to the latter place at 5, and to Twenty-third street at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer is President of the society, and E. A. Quintard is Vice President; [illegible] Treasurer; J. P. Solomon, Secretary, with a board of twenty-one Trustees, embracing many names well known as among the most charitable citizens of New-York City.

THE CITY CENSUS.

TAMMANY'S ATTEMPTED SWINDLE A FAILURE.

FIGURES THAT WON'T WORK—HALF A MILLION PEOPLE MISSING—FACTS THAT TELL MORE TRUTH THAN THE TAMMANY ARITHMETIC—THE BASIS OF POPULATION—THE HEALTH BOARD NEARLY RIGHT.

The arithmetic man is in trouble, and the census is the matter. The count of 1865 was made under Republican auspices, and was denounced in unmeasured terms as a swindle to reduce the Democratic strength in the Legislature by showing much less than the real population in their stronghold—New-York City. As the present census year approached, the Democracy boasted that they would rectify the matter and do justice to New-York. With everything in their own hands, they went at it. John Kelly selected the enumerators, and there was not a black sheep (Republican) in the lot. Gideon Tucker was made Supervisor, and a lot of respectable unsalaried fogies were asked to stand as bottle-holders. Early in June, Kelly let loose his 564 figure-men, armed with all the terrors of the law. The job should have been done on the last day of that month. It was not half done. Then the Secretary of State, without a shadow of law to authorize the act, gave an extension of time to the 15th of this month. That day passed by, and the job was not done. It is not yet done. About sixty districts are not in, and of those returned, it is said, many are so full of errors as to be worthless. The enumerators are in many cases not qualified to make a census of a drove of pigs. They were appointed to please the Democratic leaders, and not because they were fit for the business. They don't know enough to cheat—to swell the returns as Tammany expected; and now one Democratic journal regrets that they were not paid so many cents for each name, as an inducement to copy old circulars and post office lists.

And so Tammany is in trouble. Impudently claiming 1,500,000 as the lowest figure for our resident population, they count, and swear, and count again, and can't make much over 1,100,000 at the very highest. The reason is clear enough. The million and a half are not here, never were here, and never will be here as long as access to the country is easy and cheap.

Some of the reasons for this opinion are presented We presume no man with average intelligence will fail to observe that the lower wards of the City are becoming depopulated. A few years ago we had a lively Broadway at promenade hour from the Astor House upward, and in the evenings the street was thronged. At this time no promenaders are seen below Niblo's, and at night Broadway, from Houston street to the Battery, is almost as silent as the walks in Green-Wood. The Astor House itself has succumbed, Niblo's is tenantless, and the people are away up town. For promenade, ladies seldom come below the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and theatres at Union square complain that they suffer from being too far down town.

Lower New-York is crowded in business hours; but by whom? Watch the throngs that begin at 3 o'clock to surge toward South, Hamilton, Wall Street, Fulton, and the North River ferries, and you will find that they are dwellers on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New-Jersey. More than two hundred railway trains daily on the Jersey roads are run to accommodate men who do business in the lower wards of New York, but live all over the other States, from Jersey City to Port Jervis and Trenton and Long Branch.

So, too, on the north. Nearly one hundred trains come and go at the Grand Central Depot every secular day, bringing from Westchester and Putnam and Dutchess and Connecticut the men who have business, but have no residence in our city. To these, add thousands who go up the river and the Sound in boats, and you get some idea of the situation. Beyond doubt nearly a quarter of a million of people are in New-York on every business day, whose legal homes are beyond Manhattan Island. These people make lower New-York as busy as a bee-hive at mid-day; but they "fly by night," and roost elsewhere.

Vast warehouses and huge manufactories have covered the lower wards and pushed out residences away above Canal street. A few tenement-houses remain, and a motley crowd of foreigners live in them; but the aborigines are all gone, nearly as far up as Union Square.

In truth, New-York has slopped over on all sides. Want of space and high rents have driven out people who would otherwise live in the City, and the result is that we have built large cities on other soil. Brooklyn, and Long Island City, Flushing, Jamaica, Morrisania, New-Rochelle, Fordham, White Plains, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, and scores of villages are the building of New-York. Sweep a circle with a radius of twenty-five miles, and you will hardly include more people not in fact New-Yorkers than you will leave of New-Yorkers outside that circle. Yet they are not New-Yorkers by residence, however anxious the Democracy may be to count them so.

The decline of immigration since 1870 has had a considerable effect upon retarding the growth of the City in population. From an annual flood of 200,000 a few years ago we have this year less than half that number. The character or nationality of immigrants has also greatly changed. Ten years ago the majority were of Irish birth, and a large portion of them stopped as soon as they reached New-York to keep gin-mills, get on the Police, and run for Aldermen. For the present the majority are Germans and Scandinavians, and nearly all of them go directly West and go to work instead of loafing in idleness around cities. Proof of this is found in the returns of immigrants supported at Ward's Island, the aggregate being less than half as many as when the majority of arrivals were from Ireland.

It is useless to attempt a calculation from the voting or registered voters. Sometimes, when there are no State officers of consequence to elect, not half the vote is cast. As for registration, not more than ninety per cent. come up for that purpose, and in some of the most respectable localities not eighty per cent. The Democratic estimate of six or seven inhabitants to one voter is wild. Five, or a little more, is the most that could be tolerated. The average throughout the State is about five to one, taking the census back to 1825. Give seven to a voter on the vote when Hoffman was elected Governor in 1868, and we should have had then a population of more than a million, and some wards ought to have had four times their actual quota. Calculating from the standpoint of the vote, a Democratic journal figures out for the City proper a population of 1,208,603, but to do this it has to assume an increase since 1870 below Fourteenth street of 125,-780, a very manifest absurdity, for every one knows that below Fourteenth street the increase has been small, and only in the east side tenement-houses; while below Grand street there has been a reduction. To show this increase the journal we quote does not hesitate to give a *gain* of 5,287 in the Sixth Ward since 1870!

But there is a surer test of population to be mentioned, a test deduced from the most accurate data that we possess, and that is the ratio of mortality. The record of deaths is as nearly perfect as possible, and from the averages for a series of years we can calculate within a fraction the actual population of the City.

If New-York contains the million and three-quarters or million and a half claimed by Tammany, then it is by fifty per cent. the healthiest City on the earth. Now, let us see. The census of 1860 was taken under full Democratic auspices, and in a way that would swell the population to its utmost; the men were paid so much per hundred names, and no doubt many a return was swelled by liberal use of the Directory and the imagination. The aggregate was 813,000 as the population of the City. The war followed the next year, and great numbers of our people left for the army and from other causes, while immigration for the time almost ceased. The City was unusually healthy for several years, so that the death rate should be low. The deaths from 1860 to 1864 inclusive were 117,000, or an average of 23,400 per year. Now, take the five years beginning with 1870 and we have 144,500 deaths; average per year, 28,900. This shows an increase of about twenty-four per cent. Apply this to the 813,000 population in 1860 and we get an increase of 195,000, giving in 1875 a population of 1,080,000, which is barely 20,000 greater than the present estimate of the Board of Health, on which all their calculations are based. There is no escape from this position. The result may be slightly varied by selecting years when epidemics have prevailed, but the average is as we have shown. Thus a population of 1,080,000 shows a death rate per annum of 26.76, which is a very fair condition of health; but if we have 1,500,000 our death rate shrinks to 19.27, which is simply incredible.

The job of counting 2,500,000 of people in the great Democratic strongholds of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester must be given up. The hay-loft and cheese-press regions have some standing yet, and Tammany must wait awhile before seizing a majority of both houses of the Legislature. If this census—though few persons will have faith in such botch-work—gives us 1,075,000 it will come near enough. If it gets the total up to 1,125,000 it will embrace every actual resident of the City, whether properly located or not.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond (Va.,) *Whig* of the 16th inst. says: "We regret exceedingly to see that there is some diversity of sentiment in the Conservative Party as to the course that ought to be pursued in reference to the debt of the State. But we have little doubt that upon due consideration the question will be easily settled. There is no repudiation party in the State. Everybody agrees to the truth of this declaration. And with no repudiation party there can surely be no difficulty in avoiding all embarrassments and annoyances. The debt, we take it, under this admission, is to stand as it is until some new and better policy can be proposed, and accepted by both sides. The bondholders ought to be satisfied with the asseveration, and the evidences of good faith backing that asseveration, that there is no idea of repudiation. And, being so satisfied, they should desist from insisting on pressing the payment of the full interest on their bonds. It is one thing to be willing to pay, and another thing to be able to pay. Virginia will pay her debt if she is not forced to distress her people to do it. If she is, the law of self-preservation may be asserted as her first law."

ANOTHER RAID BY THE HIGHLAND BRIGANDS.

THREE HOUSES IN COLD SPRING ENTERED BY THEM SATURDAY NIGHT—ONE OF THE BURGLARS WOUNDED—THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE BUYING REVOLVERS—THE BURGLARS GROWING BOLDER—A SLIGHT CLUE—THE AUTHORITIES MOVING IN THE MATTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, July 18, 1875.

There has been another raid by the freebooters and brigands of the Hudson River Highlands through the village of Cold Spring, and for the first time in all their robbing raids, a clue, very slight, but nevertheless a clue, has been obtained to their identity. If the people of the village were astounded over the bold robberies perpetrated last week they were thunderstruck over the new and exciting raid made by the brigands before daylight yesterday morning. The robbers visited three residences, Mr. O. M. Baxter's, Mr. Edward Baxter's, and that of lawyer C. H. Ferris. Mr. O. M. Baxter is a leading and respected citizen of Cold Spring, and is the proprietor of a lumber and coal yard. He says that at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning he was abed at his residence, corner of Main and B streets. His wife heard some person coming up the stairs. She spoke to her daughter, who sleeps in an adjoining room, and asked her if she had been up; the latter replied in the negative, and said she guessed Mr. Baxter had gone down stairs. Mr. Baxter hearing this talk decided at once that a burglar was in the house. He arose quickly, and taking his revolver followed the thief, for it was one, down the stairway. The latter crawled along like a cat, and just as Mr. Baxter was in the act of firing on him he entered the dining-room and jumped on the window-sill, and was about to drop to the ground below when Mr. Baxter opened the dining-room door and fired three times at the fast receding form. He says he does not know whether he hit him, but it is believed the daring scoundrel was wounded, as Mr. Charles Sears, who heard the firing, saw three men hurrying through Chestnut street all in a heap, the middle one seemingly being supported by the two outside. Mrs. Devine, who lives opposite Mr. Baxter's house, heard the firing, and heard one man exclaim "I am shot." As quick as the firing took place a score of neighbors, all thoroughly armed, appeared on the scene, but the birds had flown.

Edward Baxter resides in Fair street, and is proprietor of a hardware store on Main street. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by hearing some one opening his parlor window on the first floor. His room is directly over it. He got up with as little noise as possible, and taking his revolver, moved quietly along to his window and cautiously opened the blinds to look down to the window below. As he did so he saw the smooth, upturned face of a man, the features being partly discernible in the moonlight. He was a small, short man, and was just ready to get in the parlor window. As soon as he saw the blind above him open he darted around the corner just as Mr. Baxter fired, without effect. In fifteen minutes after an attempt was made to enter Lawyer Ferris' residence on B street, through the bay-window, and Mr. Ferris being awakened by the noise, stood in the dark on the stairway with a loaded revolver in his hand, awaiting the coming of the intruder, but a snappy little terrier dog warned the ruffian off. The robbers, no doubt, left the scene in a one-horse wagon.

All the people in the vicinity were thoroughly aroused, and by sunrise the entire population was made acquainted with the facts. All day yesterday and last night there was a run on the gun store of the village for revolvers and pistols, and orders have been sent to New-York for more. The people are arming themselves as fast as possible, intending to rely no longer upon the authorities for protection. In order to get some idea of the situation an interview was had with Mr. William Pelham, of the firm of Pelham & Co., jewelers, one of the best men of the place. Upon entering his store two sturdy blacksmiths were at work in the rear, attaching iron braces, rods, and bolts to an iron door, and otherwise securing the premises from attack by the brigands. Mr. Pelham spoke in disparaging terms of the lukewarmness of the authorities, saying that no one seems to have any power to take prompt action. The officers of the county are afraid to do anything which will involve the expenditure of money, claiming that they would never get paid back, because of the miserly and unfair action of previous Boards of Supervisors in auditing accounts. On top of all this, said he, "the robbers are growing bolder daily. Up to within a year ago they were satisfied to enter deserted rooms and pantries, to steal silverware, &c., but now they do not hesitate to enter your bedroom, light burning or not, and ransack coats, pantaloons, and vests for watches jewelry, greenbacks, &c., and it don't make any difference whether you are awake or not." He says the citizens must arm to protect themselves, and the sooner they do so the better, for no man's house is safe. Said he: "There was never such a feeling of insecurity in Cold Spring as now, and the fresh attacks on the Baxter and Ferris residences of yesterday morning, the firing upon the burglars, and the application of the people for arms increases the feverishness."

At daylight yesterday morning tracks were detected in the newly-plowed ground in the rear of O. M. Baxter's residence, and they were no doubt those of the burglars. One had on heavy coarse boots, size eight, and another wore small shoes, and one wore a pair of rubbers, size six. It is now thought that the village authorities will hold a special meeting to-morrow night in relation to the whole matter. Mr. Parrott, of Parrott gun notoriety, resides in the vicinity, and he yesterday called upon Mr. Moffatt and the two held an earnest consultation, the result of which has not yet transpired. Mr. Garrison and Supervisor Humphrey have also had a consultation, which may result in the calling of a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Putnam County to adopt measures to meet the extraordinary contingency.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive furniture factory of Mitchell & Co., in St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A large amount of material and finished stock were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and the insurance at $40,000, but the names of the offices have not been ascertained. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as every spark in the building had been extinguished the evening before.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the building No. 530 West Twenty-eighth street, occupied by E. R. Merrill, manufacturer of cart springs, causing $200 damage. The second floor is occupied by J. McDougall as a machine shop, damage, $200. The building was damaged to the amount of $500.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the top floor of Aeschenback's enamel-cloth factory, on Charlton street, Newark, and gutted that and the floor below. A large quantity of stock was destroyed. The loss is set down at $5,500. The flames are supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion.

The fire at Buffalo yesterday morning destroyed only three temporary shops of the railroad company, the loss on which will amount to about $5,500. The round-houses adjoining, which at the time were nearly full of engines, were saved. The loss is principally covered by insurance.

A barn belonging to A. S. Porter, at Hartford, Conn., worth, with contents, about $3,000, was burned at midnight on Saturday night. Richard Britton, a fireman, was run over and seriously injured on the way to the fire.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, No. 253 Fourth street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by E S. Baker as a packing-house, causing damages to the stock and building of about $1,000.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartments of Arthur Sharier, on the second floor of No. 301 West Thirteenth street. Damage, $150; insured for $600 in the Commercial Company.

EUROPEAN FLOODS.

THE DISASTERS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

A SAD RETURN—ARRESTS OF ROBBERS—THE EXECUTIVE ON THE SPOT—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Toulouse writes on July 5:

The following is the official return of the disasters in the neighborhood of Montauban: Moissac, 189 fallen and 44 unsafe houses, 10 persons killed; Golfech, 192 fallen and 7 unsafe houses; in the whole Commune only 5 houses are untouched; 2 persons killed. Lamagistere, over 100 houses fallen, 9 victims; Espalais, 34 fallen houses; Merles, 56 fallen houses, 1 victim; Donzac, 10 houses, 1 victim; Malause, 6 fallen houses; Valence, 40 fallen houses, 1 victim. Three-fifths of the dwellings at St. Nicholas are uninhabitable, and 2,500 people homeless. The above statistics in one district only will give some idea of the devastation caused by the floods.

The Police have arrested several individuals at Toulouse for robbery in ruined houses. Though the quarters destroyed are guarded as carefully as possible, crime will not respect misery and misfortune. Foix has been particularly fortunate, for though the Ariége has done damage elsewhere, the rising of the waters has left the town of Gaston de Foix all but scatheless. The mountain valley in which it is situated is particularly charming. It has the rich vegetation and bold scenery of the gorges on the Italian side of the Alps, and withal a character peculiarly its own. Here are vineyards, orchards, cornfields, and magnolia trees, overshadowed by abrupt precipices and giant crags, while through the middle the river rushes with all the impetuosity of a mountain torrent. Most of the valley has, it is true, been inundated, but the damage has been trifling, and a stranger would scarcely tell that the capital road leading to Andorre and Spain was only a few days ago in many places a mere water-course.

At 5 o'clock on Friday morning the Marshal, who is indefatigable in the matter of early rising, proceeded in a carriage, followed by others, up the valley via Tarascon and Usset les Bains, to Verdun, not to be confounded with another ill-fated place of the same name near Montauban. He halted at Usset, a very pretty little bathing-place with hot springs, useful in nervous cases, and which I would recommend to my countrymen in quest of a quiet Summer retreat. Here the wooden bridge had been carried away, and the Marshal generously gave 1,000 francs toward repairing the damages, which, indeed, have already been considerably repaired. Five kilometres further on Verdun was reached, or rather the traces of the place where occurred perhaps the most terrible of the recent disasters. In fact, at 1 o'clock at night on June 23 a whole village of 500 houses was completely destroyed in five minutes by an avalanche of water, mud, and boulders. To explain this, it should be said that the inhabitants had dammed a small stream on the mountain above the village. Swelled by rain and melted snow, it burst its bounds, and suddenly discharged a fearful torrent, which was accompanied by a whirlwind, over the precipice. To-day one or two ruined houses are all that remain of Verdun. The rest, with 100 inhabitants, have disappeared, totally swept off the face of the earth. It seems incredible that any village ever existed. No wonder, then, that the Marshal exclaimed to the Prefect, "The destruction of Verdun is the most terrible catastrophe of all." To demonstrate the force of the fall of the earth and water I may mention that in one place an uprooted tree has completely sliced of the top of one of the remaining cottages. One of the surviving inhabitants was brought to the Marshal. His open mouth and vacant look showed that his reason was affected. He had been miraculously saved from the mill where seven others had been crushed to death. Even when the pitying head of the State gave him 1,000 francs his face gave no sign of animation.

After decorating several persons who had distinguished themselves during that terrible night and following day, the Marshal returned on Friday to Foix, where he arrived shortly after 12. In the afternoon he drove some thirty-five miles to La Bastide, a devastated village in the neighborhood of Pamiers. Here the destruction was immense, but the remembrance of Verdun must, for one day at least, blot out the magnitude of any other disaster.

It is much to be regretted that gross exaggerations with regard to loss of life have been circulated through the medium of the French press. As I announced previously, 300 is the number of deaths given to me by the Prefect of the Haute Garonne himself. The loss of property is immense—perhaps incalculable, but, thanks to the exertions of the military and civil authorities, the roll of those who perished in the floods is considerably less than was at first supposed. People are constantly reappearing whose relatives had given them up for lost. To-day, in St. Cyprien, I witnessed a meeting between two brothers, each of whom supposed the other to be dead, and both had come to visit the ruins of their home. The scene was most affecting, as they repeatedly embraced one another, forgetting in their joy the ruin and desolation which surrounded them. Passing through St. Cyprien, it is impossible for any one not to ask himself how long will it take to rebuild? The answer is equally indefinite. It must be years before, not only this and other quarters of Toulouse are reconstructed, but also the countless ruined villages and houses in the devastated departments. And, in the meantime, how are the wretched inhabitants to live? A dozen persons with whom I talked to-day all made the same observation: "It is not the loss of my house which fills me with dread for the future, it is the loss of my employment." It is to feed and lodge these poor people that money is so urgently required. At one blow they have lost everything—home, fortune, livelihood, and, in some cases, not only friends and relations, but also the bread-winners of the family.

The recent rains have considerably swelled the Garonne and other rivers, but considerably more must fall to render a second inundation possible, or even probable. From a sanitary point of view the dull weather has been most beneficial, for a hot sun pouring its rays on the deposit of the flood would be most deleterious to the public health. In St. Cyprien the smell which I at first noticed has considerably diminished, and this is in a great measure due to the fires of tarred wood which are burning in all directions. Nothing seems to daunt the energy of the gangs of soldiers who are at work filling up the gaps in the roads, excavating and demolishing the ruins, and pumping out the water from the cellars. The inhabitants of Toulouse cannot be sufficiently grateful to these brave fellows, who have lost some twenty or thirty comrades, to whom, I am glad to say, the town will erect a monument. In the upper quarters situated on the hill every-day life seems but little disturbed, save that there is a "*tronc pour les inondés*" at nearly every corner of the streets. Balls, concerts, and theatrical performances are in full swing, but most of them are advertised as being for the benefit of the sufferers—an arrangement whereby pleasure and charity are conveniently combined. Gen. Nansouty, who predicted the recent disasters from his observatory on the Pic du Midi, gives anything but reassuring intelligence. He reports that a great deal of snow has fallen during the last few days on the Pyrenees, and that very hot weather might bring about a fresh inundation. Still, as I have said above, the rivers are by no means overcharged with water at present. The inhabitants of the south-west of France have, however, received a terrible lesson, which they would do well not to allow to pass unheeded.

THE STORMS IN HUNGARY.

THE COUNTRY SWEPT BY WIND AND HAIL—A TRACK OF DESTRUCTION—LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Writing from Buda, Pesth, on July 3, a correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Thunder and hail-storms of unusual violence prevailed in Hungary during all last week. They swept over the country from west to east, leaving destruction on their track. The most disastrous by far passed over the capital itself on the night of Saturday last. Although its greatest fury lasted only some hours, the mischief caused by it amounts to a great catastrophe. The picturesque mountains which skirt the right bank of the Danube opposite Pesth, and on the last outskirts of which, close to the river, the sister town of Buda is built, are so steep, and the valleys at their feet have so little fall toward the Danube, that torrential rains of even short duration are apt to cause floods. Above all, the long valley running parallel to the Danube behind Buda, where the two suburbs of the latter, Christinenstadt and Haitzenstadt, extend, are exposed to this danger. Devoid of springs as the mountains are which lie behind, there is no regular river, but only a sort of hollow, called, from its mischievousness, the "Devil's Ditch," to carry off the whole drainage. Almost dry in Summer, even a short but violent rain converts it into a foaming torrent. On Saturday last this occurred with such rapidity and to such an extent that in the upper portions of the valley, close to the foot of the mountains, the water rushing down from all sides soon converted the roads into running streams, carrying everything before it, and hollowing out deep channels through the friable alluvial soil. A little lower down the valley expands, forming a sort of low basin, in the upper part of which lies the Stadtmeierhof, a little wood used as a place of entertainment, while the lower portion forms a large meadow, used by the garrison for drilling and reviews. At the lower end of this, just where the suburb of Christinenstadt begins, the valley narrows again and remains so all through the adjoining suberb of Haitzenstadt, which comes down to the banks of the Danube. As the "Devil's Ditch," which carries the drainage through that part, is very offensive in Summer, it has been lately vaulted over, which has probably contributed not a little to increase the mischief; for the water, rushing down from the upper ground, collected in the middle portion of the valley, converting the low ground into a lake. The vaulted ditch not allowing sufficient room for carrying off the waters, these made a way for themselves, rushing over in every direction, bursting the culverts in many places, filling the cellars and undermining the houses. The storm began about 7 P. M., so that it was dark before its full effects were felt, and they were terrific, for the water came down in powerful streams, which not only flooded the streets, but broke their way through the houses, demolishing them, and in many cases burying the inmates. It was the most heart-rending sight, this struggle for life. Although both the Police, the well-organized fire brigade, and the military were soon at hand, it was in many instances quite impossible to help the inmates of the houses. The latter having become isolated by the rushing waters, and there being no possibility of rendering them any assistance before the houses fell, they were buried underneath. Between twenty and thirty, some of them tolerably large ones, are heaps of ruins, or there is not even a trace of them, a deep hollow being visible in their place. Twenty-eight bodies have been found, but these represent but a small portion of those who perished; many of them lie buried under their houses, others having been carried into the Danube, where only yesterday eight corpses were fished up. Above 100 people are known to be missing, and as the district is inhabited mostly by the poorest classes, not a few of them workmen, the number of those who perished will probably never be accurately ascertained. There were besides a number who were carried off outside the town by the floods. Thus in the upper portion of the valley is a deep chasm; on the road the traces of a peasant's car and horses and a carriage and pair have been discovered; and lower down on the parade-ground a carriage has been found embedded in the mud. An idea may be formed of the force of the stream by its being able to carry a tramway car weighing five tons a considerable distance.

The destruction of property on the mountain slopes is likewise fearful. Not one of the many villas on the upper ground has altogether escaped. Several of them on exposed spots have been razed to the ground. The gardens have become a wilderness, while many of the vineyards which everywhere cover the lower slopes have become mud and stone fields. Others were ravaged by the hail-storm, which in some not only destroyed this year's growth, but struck down the woody parts of the plants. Hundreds of people are thus deprived not only of their whole property, but have become destitute and without a roof over their heads. Subscriptions have been opened, and the call is, in spite of the hard times, liberally responded to. High and low figure on the lists, from their Majesties down to the workmen and servants. The municipality has likewise made a first grant of £1,000 to relieve the most pressing distress.

SENATOR THURMAN ON THE OHIO PLATFORM.

THE RAG-MONEY PLANK MERELY LOCAL—HE DISAGREES WITH IT AND INTENDS TO OPPOSE IT—WHY HE DID NOT SPEAK OUT AT THE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, has been, for several days, the guest of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, at Deer Park Hotel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Yesterday a reporter of the Baltimore *Gazette* interviewed Senator Thurman on the financial plank of the Columbus (Ohio) platform, and the *Gazette* furnishes the Associated Press with the following report of the interview;

Judge Thurman talked quite freely on the situation in Ohio and his own relations to it, which he thought had been misunderstood. In reply to inquiries he said: The Democratic Party in Ohio is divided on the currency question. The financial opinions contained in the Columbus platform should only be regarded as the expression of local opinion, and nothing could be more unjust than the attempt to charge on this account that the Democratic Party as a national organization is animated by a spirit of inflation. In all times of commercial depression the cry of more money is raised, the present period being no exception. Inflationists are to be found in both political parties, and it is very unbecoming for Republican journals to denounce the Democracy as an inflation party while so prominent a Republican as Judge Kelley is haranguing the iron-workers of Ohio in favor of his 3.65 bond scheme and greenback heresies. He also referred to other Republican leaders who have been first and foremost in the defense of greenbacks as "the best currency the world ever saw." Touching the desire for Republican success in the present Ohio canvass in the interests of Democratic principles, Senator Thurman said: No man who comprehends the political situation, and hopes for the success of the Democratic Party at the next Presidential election, should desire a Republican victory in Ohio, in the foolish belief that such a result will contribute to a Republican defeat in 1876. Nothing could be more erroneous. Democratic defeat in the approaching State election is simply suicidal. It is true that serious errors were inserted in the platform. I did my best to avert the threatened evil, but because others disagreed with me, I see no reason why I should bolster up the Republican Party. If errors have been committed in Ohio they can be corrected. They need not be the excuse for greater ones. The Republican Party in Ohio is also divided on the currency question. The financial plank in their platform can be construed to mean hard or soft money, and prominent Ohio Republican Congressmen are in favor of more greenbacks.

Replying to the charge that he evinced a lack of moral courage in not denouncing the inflation plank of the Columbus platform at the ratification meeting, be said:

The place and time were not opportune. It is a great injustice to condemn one for opinions never uttered. I have said or done nothing to warrant the charges brought against me. My record in the Senate is before the country, and on that record I yet stand. I am to make my first speech of the campaign at Mansfield, Ohio, July 31, and shall then announce my disagreement with the financial provisions of the platform, and throughout the campaign I shall say nothing to discredit the convictions of a lifetime."

THE MISSING BALLOON.

PROBABLE DROWNING OF PROF. DONALDSON AND THE CHICAGO REPORTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—In regard to the missing balloon, which left this city last Thursday afternoon, incoming vessels give the following statements, which seem to prove that the aeronauts have been drowned in Lake Michigan. Capt. Furlong, of the steam-barge New Era, reports seeing, about fifty miles north-east of Chicago, a life-preserver with the straps pulled out, floating in the water, and something near by which looked like a basket. He did not know exactly what it was, not getting near enough. He had not heard of the missing balloon. Capt. Castello, of the schooner Queen of the West, reports that on Saturday evening he saw something like a balloon sticking out of the water about four miles from Grosse Point. He could not get near it. The Captain of a lumber vessel, which arrived to-day, reports seeing a dead body, wearing a gray coat, about forty miles from Grand Haven. The balloon sent up yesterday landed safely.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Hartford Club defeated the Philadelphias in Hartford Saturday, 14 to 5.

The cable steamer Minia returned to Halifax last night, having repaired the break in the French cable.

The thermometer reached 98° in the shade at Cincinnati yesterday. There were five cases of sunstroke in the city, two of which were fatal.

The schooner Sarah, from Pictou, for Halifax, coal-laden, went ashore Saturday, at Ketch Harbor, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The Norwegian bark Mercurior arrived to-day from Hartlepoole with a cargo of steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway.

Judge John H. Williams, of Portland, Me., died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy. He was formerly Judge of the Municipal Court, and was a well-known lawyer. He was born in Boston in 1816.

The schooner Barbara, coal laden, from Victoria Mines, for Halifax, went ashore in a fog on Saturday morning, at Port Ugnose Cove, seven miles from Halifax, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The engagement of Rossi, the Italian tragedian, by Messrs. Grau & Chizzola for a season of fifty performances at the Lyceum Theatre, in this City, which was announced in THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, is further given in a cable dispatch from Turin to the Associated Press.

Saturday afternoon Patrick Kelly shot and mortally wounded William Grupy in Weisburg, Baltimore County, Md. A primary election was being held at the time, and the affray took place in the tavern where the voting was done. Kelley was assaulted by Grupy, who bears the reputation of a bully.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

A REBEL VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

STATEMENT BY A MEMBER OF HIS WIFE'S TRAVELING PARTY—SCENES BY THE WAY—HOW "THE PRESIDENT" BORE HIMSELF IN THE HOUR OF DEFEAT AND CAPTURE.

The Clark County (Ky.) *Democrat* publishes the narrative, which we reproduce below, of the capture of Jefferson Davis at the close of the war of the rebellion. This paper says it was written, at its solicitation, "by a gallant friend, who was present and kept a memorandum of the circumstances, and whose veracity is beyond question." The writer says:

As the object of this article is only to give the personal reminiscenses of the writer in regard to the movements of these persons from the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee till the capture and incarceration of the President, and as the writer was a member of Mrs. Davis' traveling party, and in nowise connected with the personal staff or escort of the President, I will take up the story at Abbeville, South Carolina, where, about the last of April, we found Mrs. Davis with her four children—Maggie, Jefferson, Willie, and Varina—and Miss Maggie Howell, a sister of Mrs. Davis. Col. Burton Harrison, Private Secretary to Mr. Davis, had accompanied the family to this place, and was with them till their capture. Two female servants, also, were faithful unto the end, and I regret that I cannot recall their names, for they deserve to be remembered. Winder Monroe, Jack Messick, and myself were the guests of Hon. Thomas Monroe, who had followed the fortunes of the South to this point, and we were in doubt in regard to the future and what we should do, when Col. Leovy, of New-Orleans, suggested that we might be of service to Mrs. Davis, who was in town and desirous to move on. Of course we were ready for this service.

At our request he saw Mrs. Davis, and she gladly accepted our offer of service. She wanted wagons, ambulances, and teams. It required but little time to make all needful preparations, and with two ambulances containing the family and light baggage, and wagons freighted with the household goods, and the household goods, too, of the quondam chief of a once mighty Confederacy, we left Aobeville early on the morning of the 30th of April, 1865, and took the road leading to Washington, Ga., which place we reached on the morning of May 2, without incident. We remained here until the morning of the 3d, Mrs. Davis and family receiving from the citizens evidences of the kindest regard and the most distinguished consideration. It was here that the battered remnant of the Eleventh Texas Regiment, with a devotion worthy of their fame, offered themselves as an escort to Mrs. Davis. She answered that she thought she would not need the protection of bayonets in her peaceful journey through her own country, but if she had such need there were none on whom she would sooner call, or in whom she would more implicitly trust.

We moved southward on the morning of the 3d, leaving Monroe behind to receive instructions from the President, who was expected to be in Washington during that day, in company with Duke's brigade. Monroe overtook us about nightfall on the 3d, with directions to move as rapidly as convenient to the Florida coast, with ulterior intent, which it is not necessary now to mention, as our plans were forestalled by capture. After leaving Washington our trip for several days was only a march of a score or more of miles during the day, and the incidents of camp-life during the night, Mrs. Davis, with characteristic delicacy, refusing the proffered hospitality of the noble-hearted people on the route, fearing that they might be made to suffer for their kindness to her and hers. She bore the fatigues of travel and the rude fare of the camp with a spirit that was contagious, and veterans learned a new lesson of heroism from this gentle woman.

We were occasionally interrupted by parties of disbanded troops, who mistook our train for quartermaster stores or the Confederate Treasury, and insisted on interviewing us. In all cases when they learned who we were, they were not only satisfied, but ready with offers of service. These interruptions became more frequent and of course, somewhat annoying. On the night of the 6th of May, we were in camp, and, of course. on the lookout, when about 12 o'clock we were aroused by the sound of horses' feet; the numbers we could not make out in the darkness. We thought this another party of soldiers bent on search; but to our great surprise, it was the President with his staff and escort. We supposed that he was many miles away. No one was more surprised than Mrs. Davis. He told us that he heard of the annoyances to which we had been subjected, and was so anxious about his family that he felt an irresistible impulse to come to us. He traveled with us until the evening of the next day, when he took leave of his family to go, as we supposed, in an opposite direction. On Monday, May 8, we continued our journey southward, and at night went into camp as usual. After retiring we were aroused by the tramp of horses passing through our camp. Nothing was said on either side and we knew nothing of who the riders were until about 3 o'clock A. M. a courier came, saying that Mr. Davis desired us to move on at once, which we did. He had learned that we were followed by a Federal regiment, and had again come to our relief We traveled in company all day Tuesday, May 9, and at night, believing we had eluded pursuit, we went into camp about a mile from Irwinsville, Irwin County, Ga., the President expecting to leave us after supper and continue his journey. He was prevented from carrying out his design by the sudden illness of one of his staff. He then decided to spend the night with us and leave the next morning. But the delay was fatal to his plans, and the illness of his friend gave the Federal authorities a prisoner upon whose head was set the fabulous price of $100,000. We went to sleep without apprehension, the President occupying a tent with his wife and smaller children. The escorts and staff were scattered around under the waving pines, sleeping "the sleep of the just." About daylight we were rudely aroused by the thunder of horses' hoofs, and the exulting shout of charging troops, which we knew too well meant capture or a race.

To make the reader understand the situation, it is necessary to say that we were traveling on a road which led through the pine woods of Georgia, and were camped by the roadside and near a branch which crossed the road nearly at right angles. The branch was lined on both sides with an almost impenetrable chapparal, the only opening through it being the public road. Our camp was south of this road.

One regiment—the Fourth Michigan, I think—had made a circuit and got in front of us; another, the —— Wisconsin, as I remember, followed in our rear. The Michigan regiment came upon us first and startled us with their shouts. Of course the first question on all lips was, "Where is the President? Has he escaped?" It was soon answered, for across the road, not thirty steps from where we were, he stood confronted by a Federal soldier, who seemed to recognize him, and demanded his surrender. Never in his eventful life in camps or courts when a people's fate hung upon his fiat, or when an army with banners passed him in review, was he more worthy of his people's esteem, or of his own fame. The absurd story of his being in woman's clothing has been so thoroughly contradicted and put to rest that it is not necessary to mention it further. A Federal soldier, signing his name James H. Parker, has gallantly come to the support of truth and justice, in a communication to the Portland (Me.) *Argus*, and I have no doubt he was the man who, at the time of the capture, seemed to recognize Mr. Davis, and demanded his surrender, as his description of the affair is about as I remember it. The friends of our ex-President may rest assured that he did nothing unworthy of himself, or of the great cause whose representative he was.

After a glance, which satisfied us of his fate, our attention was arrested by rapid firing near us, the cause of which no one seemed to know. The Federal officers near asked, with quick, restless accents, what it meant. They thought it might be Duke's brigade, and we earnestly hoped it was; but the matter was soon explained. The two regiments, coming from opposite directions, had met near the chapparal, and in the gray dawn of morning had had made a mutual mistake and each fired at the other. This fiasco cost them twelve or thirteen men, as nearly as I remember, in killed and wounded. In the confusion occasioned by this skirmish among friends, several of the prisoners escaped. And when the line was drawn around the camp, and the prisoners numbered, there were the President and his family, Cols. Lubback and William Preston Johnson, of the personal staff, Hon. J. H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederacy, with Col. Harris and a few members of Mr. Davis' escort, and three or four of those who were traveling with Mrs. Davis and family. All were placed under guard, particular attention being paid to Mr. Davis. After a hasty breakfast we took the road for Macon—a heavy guard always surrounding the President. I think it was on the morning of the second day after our capture that the monotony of the sad march was broken by such a shout as only intense excitement can produce. It was taken up and prolonged until we were almost deafened by the uproar. We were not long in suspense, for away off at the head of the column, we saw a herald with a broad, white streamer sailing above his head; he was urging his horse at full speed, and, as he came down the line, it was no trouble to read the great staring proclamation, "$100,000 reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis," in letters of a span's length. Of course all eyes were turned instinctively upon the subject of this excitement, but the Sphinx could not have been more impassive. If the cruel display stirred an emotion, his face did not betray him. With quiet dignity he answered such questions as curiosity or interest prompted, and with gentle affection soothed his stricken family. They needed his care then, for those words meant to them the dungeon and the gibbet. Mrs. Davis was the first to recover self-control, and she remained a heroine to the end. This incident did not delay us long, and after the captors had exchanged congratulations we moved on toward Macon. We learned on the road of the death of Mr. Lincoln, which event Mr. Davis deeply deplored. We reached Macon after a tedious march of several days, the guards being strengthened from time to time as we advanced. The news of the President's capture preceded us, and the whole Federal force stationed there were out to see the distinguished captive.

Here ended the weary march by day and the bivouac at night. We were transferred from wagons and ambulances to the cars, and, after about twenty-four hours' delay, were taken by rail to Augusta. At this point we found A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy; Hon. C. C. Clay, Senator from Alabama in the Confederate Congress, with his accomplished wife, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who were also prisoners. They were put under guard with us, and the whole party were placed on board of a boat, which immediately started for Savannah. An inventory of the captured band as they gathered in the cabin on that evening included the President and Vice President of the Confederate States, the Postmaster General, the Senator from Alabama, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Col. Lubback, former Governor of Texas, and Col. William Preston Johnson. Also Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Clay, always dames of high degree, the acknowledged leaders of a splendid circle in those golden days, when Washington City sparkled with wit and was radiant with beauty, and they were no less charming in this the time of their adversity. Full of all womanly beauty, they ministered with word and deed to their fellow-prisoners. Then there was Miss Howell, a worthy sister of Mrs. Davis, and the children bright and sparkling, with small appreciation of their surroundings; it was almost a holiday excursion to them. Besides these were Cols. Moody and Harrison, Major Morin, Winder Monroe, Jack Messick, and the writer of this.

The trip to Savannah was not marked by any incident that I remember, and when we reached that city we were taken immediately to Hilton Head and put on board the Government vessel William P. Clyde, which, without much delay, steamed away for—we did not know where, and, after our toilsome march, how we did luxuriate in our sense of ease and want of responsibility. The uncertainty which veiled our fate could scarcely disturb our rest. One day passed like another. Each contributed his share to cheer and support the others. The President was never more entertaining, and as he drew on his store-house of learning for fact and illustration, all wondered at the variety and extent of his information. He seemed equally at home on all subjects. The Vice President, on account of ill health, kept much in his room. The ladies, too. lent from their store to charm away the hours, and what would otherwise have been a weary voyage, passed like a dream, and we awoke one morning to see the casemates of Fortress Monroe frowning upon us. Mr. Davis was the first to recognize it. He was familiar with the coast defenses of the South, having paid much attention while Secretary of War under Pierce's Administration. He had superintended the repairs and added much to the strength of this particular structure. He at once predicted that this was to be his jail.

As soon as the anchor was dropped the vigilance of our guards awakened, and we were again under the strictest prison regimen, without an intimation of our destiny. This suspense lasted several days, and was intensified by the mysterious look and the whispered conference of the Federal officers, who came and went between the ship and the fort. It was finally announced that the President was to be confined in this fortress, and the others were to be scattered around in other prisons. His captivity here, and the incidents connected with it, are matters of history. No pen can do justice to the parting of the President from his family—their agonizing grief and his heroic endurance. They were sent back to Georgia and put under limits to wait through the weary days of his imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

LADY JANE FRANKLIN.

Lady Jane Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, died at London last night. This lady, who is known so well to the world by her life-long devotion to her husband, in his life and after his death, was the daughter of John Griffin, Esq., and was born about 1805. She was married to Sir John Franklin in 1824, that being his second marriage. Ten years later, on his appointment to the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land, she sailed with him to that distant colony. In 1845 her husband departed on his third polar expedition, and when three years later the long absence of the Erebus and Terror excited grave apprehensions as to the safety of the expedition, Lady Franklin offered large rewards to stimulate search for her husband's party. The next year she touchingly appealed to the people of this country to co-operate in the search, and the Grinnell expedition has the result. Lady Franklin herself, at her private expense, fitted out an expedition in 1850 to assist those sent by the Government, and one or two in later years. Her heart and soul were involved in this search, and hope never died in her breast till 1857. Capt. Leopold McClintock, commander of the Fox, one of the vessels fitted out by Lady Franklin, brought back proofs that Sir John and his party had doubtless perished ten years previously, though not before realizing their ambition, the discovery of the North-west Passage. The House of Commons voted £2,000 for a statue of Sir John, and the Royal Geographical Society conferred upon Lady Franklin the honorable distinction of the founder's gold medal. Lady Franklin's life will always be pointed to as one of wonderful wifely devotion, no less than of the deepest sorrow.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

THE POSITION OF THE CARLISTS AND THE ALFONSISTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on July 5: "A highly-educated soldier, who, like the wise Ulysses, has seen much of men in many cities, has just returned from Spain, and has given me some valuable information which may be strictly relied upon. In the first place he believes the strength of the Carlist forces to be quite as much underrated by some writers as it is exaggerated by others. He estimates the regular troops under Don Carlos to number some 40,000 men, but to this number must be added about 15,000 irregulars, who however, cannot be placed, on the score, of efficiency, in the same category as the others. Even the regular troops are very poorly clad; and although they are not likely to suffer much in respect of clothing during the Summer months, they must certainly be supplied with new uniforms before next Winter. Here, then, the money question comes into consideration. The Carlists are very poorly provided with artillery. They have about 300 guns, of many and various calibres, and of every possible model. The Whitworth 4-pound steel mountain gun is the kind most in use, but many other descriptions are employed. They manufacture their own ammunition, and they also do their own repairs; but their small arsenals are powerless to supply them with either muskets or cannon in appreciable quantities. The Alfonsists are placed at an insuperable disadvantage by the physical peculiarities of the district in which the Carlists have firmly established themselves. The latter can not only get all the provisions and, provided the funds are forthcoming, all the *matériel* of war, of which they stand in need, by sea, but they are so to speak, protected by the friendly population on the northern boundary. The inhabitants of both slopes of the Pyrenees belong to the same race, speak the same language, and are influenced by the same sympathies and the same ideas. However earnest the French Government and the French officials may be in endeavoring to keep strictly to their duty as neutrals, they are practically powerless in preventing free communication with the rebels in Spain. To a Pyrenean peasant the accident of his being born on the French side of a mountain instead of on the Spanish slope is as nothing compared to what he conceives to be his duty toward his cousins 'over the way.' Moreover, smuggling is an immemorial tradition with these people. Where everybody smuggles it ceases to be looked upon as a crime, and interest, habit, and sympathy all tend to keep the Carlists well supplied. The rough Biscayan coast is another valuable ally, for it renders a blockade a practical impossibility. The Carlists can never be starved out so long as they can draw supplies from France, nor can they be rendered quite defenseless so long as their funds enable them to tempt cruisers to their ports. There is, therefore, no reason why, so long as they keep in the mountain districts, the war should not go on *in sæcula sæculorum*. On the other hand, whenever they venture into the plain, they must inevitably be beaten. The dangerous position held by the Alfonsists at the mouth of the Bidassoa is sufficient proof of this assertion; for if the Carlists possessed any heavy artillery they would long since have dispossessed their foes. Their lack of cavalry and siege train, to say nothing of their numerical inferiority, must always prevent them from making any serious advances into the country. In fine, the Government of Alfonso XII. has nothing to fear from the Carlists, so far as the capital and the country generally are concerned, but, on the other hand, there is no probability of the insurrection being suppressed so long as Don Carlos is supplied with the sinews of war."

THE OLD STORY.

A CONFIDING SWISS GIRL ACCEPTS THE ATTENTIONS OF AN ENGAGING YOUTH AND GIVES OVER ALL HER MONEY AND JEWELRY.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, July 17.

On Friday a young woman who had lately reached this country from Switzerland, and who gave her name as Josephine Kaiser, applied, in company with other parties, to Detective Schroeder, at the Union Depot, for information relative to her missing trunk, which she alleged had contained, in addition to her clothing and some valuable jewelry, the sum of 500 francs. The officer was unable to obtain a trace of the property. Miss Kaiser's story of the manner in which she came to lose her trunk will undoubtedly interest our readers, and was about as follows:

The young woman sailed to the United States in an emigrant ship, reaching New-York after a very pleasant passage. While at Castle Garden she was about to procure a ticket on an emigrant train for Cleveland, having a sister residing at Parma, near this city, when she was approached by a nice looking, oily-tongued young man, attired in a fashionably cut suit of clothes, who gave her to understand that the greatest desire of his life had always been to gain a glimpse of such a pretty face as Josephine's. And if it afforded him delight to gaze upon the damsel's features, how much more enjoyment was attained by remaining in her company. In short, the stranger made himself so extremely agreeable that Miss Kaiser was pleased to accept his attendance as a traveling companion, and together the couple journeyed in a first-class car to the Forest City. Almost at the outset of the trip the unsuspecting woman permitted her supposed friend to take charge of her baggage, informing him confidingly that there were 500 francs and jewelry of much value in her trunk. On arriving at Cleveland, Miss Kaiser states that her companion procured a carriage and drove her around the city for a time, finally leaving her near a barn on the West Side and absconding. From this place the woman endeavored to reach Parma, and was taken in care by some people living in Independence, where her sister can now find her. The person who she says accompanied her from New-York is, of course, still missing with the trunk.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on July 6: "A singular action for annulling a marriage has been decided to-day. M. Breon, a rich landowner in Burgundy, contested the validity of the marriage of his only child with M. Paul Besson, an advocate in large practice and a Conservative Deputy for the Jura. He was from the first opposed to the match, on the ground, as he states, of his daughter's delicate health, while the mother favored it. He was ultimately served with the notices requisite in the case of a person of full age marrying without parents' consent; but he contends that the domicile of the bridegroom was incorrectly stated, for the purpose of evading his continued opposition. The marriage was celebrated without his knowledge, but on hearing of it he instituted proceedings, and though his daughter died a few months afterward without issue, he persevered in the suit, demanding, also, that her remains should be given up to him. Mme. Besson, on her marriage, made a will, appointing her husband her legatee, but her death before inheriting her father's property renders this, of course, of no effect, so that no pecuniary questions were involved in the suit. The court has given judgment in favor of the validity of the marriage."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CELTIC.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.) Kiddle, Liverpool July 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse and 40 cabin and 114 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. July 18, sixteen miles S. of Nantucket, passed steam-ship Adriatic, Spain, and City of Montreal, all hence for Liverpool.

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—There has been rather more business transacted in Printing Cloths during the past week, but not enough to make a very active market, and there is still a general complaint of dullness in the business. Prices ruled steady at last week's quotations, 5⅛c. for Extras, and 5c. for Standard 64x64 Cloths at thirty days, the market closing steady yesterday at these figures. Sales reported for the week, 36,100 pieces.

Asthma.—"The tortures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOMAS BRANIGAN, No. 127 West 27th st."

Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Store of Thomas F. Hays, No. 77 University place, was saved from burglars on Sunday night last by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Boils.—These torments of Job are speedily cured by the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron.)

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

STIKEMAN—POWELL.—On Monday, July 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, St. Johns, Canada, by Rev. Charles St. George, JAMES STIKEMAN, of New-York, (son of the late James Stikeman, of Staten Island,) to HORTENSE, daughter of Hon. A. H. Powell.

DIED.

CLAFLIN.—At Milford, Mass., on Sunday morning, July 18, MARY T., wife of Aaron Claflin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Milford.

DARRAGH.—On July 17, MARTHA M. DARRAGH, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 223 West 48th st., on Monday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

FARNAM.—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., July 14, ANNIE V. SPRAKER, wife of William Farnam, of Troy, and daughter of the late Livingston Spraker, Esq., of Palatine Bridge.

HODENPYL.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July 15, LOUIS A. HODENPYL, son of Anthony J. G. and Elizabeth Hodenpyl, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, July 19, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 7th av., near Flatbush av.

HUTCHEON.—On Friday, 16th inst., CATHARINE W. EADIE, wife of Hugh Hutcheon, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 138 (A) Dean st., Brooklyn.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, July 15, GIDEON LEE KNAPP, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 6 East 37th st., Monday, the 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

MEYER.—On Saturday, July 17, ABRAHAM MEYER, aged 76, born in Germany, a resident of Natchez, Miss., for the last thirty-five years.

Funeral from the house of his brother, Isaac Meyer, No. 144 West 34th st., Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Friends and relatives are requested to attend.

☞ Natchez (Miss.) papers please copy.

MINER.—Peacefully in Jesus, at North Tarrytown, July 17, RUSSELL DELAVAN MINER, in his 78th year.

Services at his late residence, Beekman av., Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment.

RICHARDS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 18, of cholera infantum, JOHN BOYCE, only son of John S. and Lucy Matilda Richards, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 250 Van Houten st., Paterson, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOOKER.—On Friday morning, July 16, BESSIE, infant daughter of Charles P. and Emma Tooker.

The friends and relatives of her parents and those of her grandfather. Richard Burnton, are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 92 4th av., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

WHIPPLE.—On the 14th of July, at Mowen Park, Va., FERDINAND C. L., youngest child of John and Elizabeth G. Whipple, aged 8 months.

YARD.—At his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock, Rev. R. B. YARD, aged 47 years.

Funeral from the Elizabeth Avenue M. E. Church, on Tuesday mornin at 10:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Haverstraw for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children: she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and physician, which has stood the test of *many, many* years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething: it also cures wind colic, dysentery, diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids which enter the circulation and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 57 NASSAU ST.—Receiver's sale of fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c., on TUESDAY, 12 o'clock. Now on exhibition with catalogue.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS. —An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—THE VARIOUS ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Associations, together with those of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, will meet at the following places on MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1875, for the purpose of electing officers of Association and delegates to Republican Central Committee:

First District—No. 205 Chambers st.
Second—Cosmopolitan Hall, East Broadway and Catharine st.
Third—No. 212 Grand st.
Fourth—No. 165 East Broadway.
Fifth—Nos. 76 and 78 Varick st.
Sixth—No. 414 Grand st.
Seventh—At their head-quarters.
Eighth—Nos. 77 and 79 Essex st.
Ninth—No. 561 Hudson st.
Tenth—No. 395 Bowery.
Eleventh—No. 257 West 29th st.
Twelfth—No. 611 East 9th st.
Thirteenth—At their head quarters.
Fourteenth—At their head-quarters.
Fifteenth—No. 444 6th av.
Sixteenth—At their head-quarters.
Seventeenth—At their head-quarters.
Eighteenth—No. 600 6th av.
Nineteenth—North-west corner 58th st. and 7th av.
Twentieth—No. 229 East 47th st.
Twenty-first—86th st., 3d av.
Twenty-third Ward—Braun's Hall, 143d st., near 3d av.
Twenty-fourth Ward—No. 15 2d av. (Woodlawn.)

The polls shall be kept open from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. By order of the Committee on Organization.

HENRY C. ATWOOD, Sec. S. N. LE COMTE, Chairman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"REGATTA GALOP," ARONSON, AS played by Landers and Bernstein's orchestras, Saratoga, 40c.; 9's, "Two Orphans" Waltz, 75c., "Red Cross" March, (Masonic), 75c.; "On the Wing" Galop. Faust, 30c.; "Indigo" March and Galop, Strauss, each 35c.; "Giroflé-Girofla" Wels, 75c.

Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cotton weak; Low Middling, 14⅞c.@15c. Flour firm: demand good; Howard Street and Western Family, $5 60@$6 50; City Mills, Rio brands, $6 75@$7; other grades unchanged. Wheat active and strong; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 40; Mixed do., $1 39; No. 1 Western Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 39; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 39; do. Amber, $1 40@$1 43; do. White, $1 35@$1 43; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 32@$1 37. Corn active for Western but quiet for Southern; Southern White, 93c.; Southern Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 83½c.@83¾c., spot; 84¼c., August; 84½c.@84¾c., last half August. Oats quiet but firm; Southern New, 65c.@68c.; Western White, 63c.; Western Mixed, 62c. Rye dull and nominal at 95c.@98c. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $24@$31. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork firm at $21. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter steady; Western extras, 22c.@24c.; do. firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominally lower; Crude, 4⅞c.@5; Refined, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@19¾c.; jobbing lots, 17¾c.@20¼c. Whisky steady at $1 21@$1 22.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 15@$1 16; No. 2 do., $1 13¾, spot; $1 13¼, August; $1 10½, September; No. 3 do., $1 07⅛; rejected, $1 01. Corn buoyant, but unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c., spot; 70¾c., August; 71½c. bid, September. Barley—A speculative demand and prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 32, spot; $1 02½, September. Rye quiet but firm. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced at $19 50, spot; $19 70, September. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced at 13¼c. spot; $13 40, September. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 840 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 169,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat, $1 13¼@$1 13½, July; $1 12⅞, August. Corn easy at 70⅛c., August; 71⅛c., September. Oats, 49¼c., July; 38¾c., August. Pork firm and unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 49½c. bid, spot; 38¾c. bid, August; 36¾c., September.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—Flour quiet and steady; sales of 600 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat inactive and unsettled; little offered; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24; No. 1 Hard Minnesota, $1 30; White Winter, $1 40. Corn dull at 74c. for No. 2 Mixed Western. Oats inactive; nominally 60c. for No. 2 Western. Rye inactive. Pork quiet at $20 75 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominal, $1 20. Lake Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 254,000 bushels; Corn, 137,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 78,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Corn, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York. Afloat from Buffalo to Tide-water—Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 470,000 bushels; Oats, 125,000 bushels. Afloat from Oswego to tide-water—None.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Petroleum—Refined, 10¾c.; Crude, 5⅛c. in bulk, 8⅛c. in bbls. Clover-seed, 12½c. Timothy commands $3. Flax-seed $1 80. Flour firm; sales, 800 bbls., including Superfine, at $4 25; Extras, $4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 75. Rye Flour, $5 12½@$5 25. Wheat advancing; Red, $1 32@$1 35; Amber, $1 36@$1 37; White, $1 42. Rye steady. Corn firmer and meets with good inquiry; Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 84c.@85c.; White, 87c. Oats advancing; White, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed, 60c.@63c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, $1 22 for Western iron-bound. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County extras, 25c.@27c.; do. do. firsts, 22c.@23c.; Western extras, 20c.@23c. Cheese dull; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; Western fine, 10c.@11c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 20c.@21c.; Western do., 19c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 17.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 34; Extra do., $1 35½; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 29; August, $1 30; September, $1 30½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, Red, $1 28½; rejected, Red, $1 08; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 34. Corn firm and steady; High Mixed, cash and July, 74¼c.; September, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 73½c.; August, 73⅝c.; no grade, 72¾c.; damaged, 61½c. Oats firmer, held higher; No. 2, 54c.; August, 39½c.@40c.; September, 38½c.@39c.; Michigan, 53c.@54c. Freights unchanged. Receipts, for two days—16,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments for two days—300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, July 17.—Flour—Market very firm; prices tending upward; sales at $4 50@$5 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 50@$6 75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois; $6 50@$8 25 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; $5 25@$8 25 for Southern, including common Extras and choice family; $6 75@$8 25 for fancy Minnesota. Corn quiet at 87c.@89c. for Mixed and Yellow; good sound Corn quite scarce. Oats dull at 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, $22. Fine Feed and Middlings scarce and prices nominal. Receipts—3,405 bbls. Flour, 20,108 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged; little doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30@$1 30½, cash; $1 30½@$1 31, July; $1 25½@$1 26¾, August. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 64c., cash; 64½c., July; 65½c., August. Oats dull and lower to sell; No. 2 White, 61c.@62c.; No. 2, 36½c., August. Pork higher; sales of jobbing lots at $20 50, delivered. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats neglected; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11⅞c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky lower, inactive; sales at $1 17.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat scarce; wanted; Red, $1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 71c.@73c. Oats quiet but steady at 57c.@60c. Rye held at $1 15@$1 20. Pork quiet but firm at $19 75. Lard nominal; Steam, 13¼c., September. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Live Hogs—Demand fair; market firm; good light to medium heavy, $7 10@$7 15; no other grades offering; receipts, 630 head; shipments, 670 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 16. Butter quiet but steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 17.—Flour in good demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White Winter; $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 30; Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted; $32 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—None. Canal Shipments—Lumber, 436,000 feet.

MILWAUKIE, Wis., July 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukie, $1 21¼; No. 2 do., $1 19¼; July, $1 18½; August, $1 14¼. Corn higher; No. 2, 68c. Oats easier; No. 2, 48½c. Barley steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Spring, September, 97c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 95c. Mess Pork, $19 25. Lard—Prime steam, 13c.@13½c. Freights to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Live Hogs steady and firmer; Shippers, $6 65@$6 80; Bacon, $6 75@$7; Butchers, $7 10@$7 30. Cattle active and higher; the demand exceeds the supply; good natives, $5@$6 25; fair do., $5 25@$5 70; medium, $3 75@$4 60; choice Texans, $4 35@$4 50; fair do., $3 25@$3 75; common, $2 62½@$2 75. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 690 head of Hogs, 925 head of Cattle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn, 73c.@75c. Oats quiet but steady at 58c.@60c. Rye nominal. Provisions—Demand fair and market firm. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging, 13½c.@14c.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Flour firmer, held higher; Superfine Winter, $6 25@$6 40. Wheat—Demand light, holders firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Extra do., $1 33. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 71c. bid, 72c. asked. Oats quiet, unchanged. Freights to Oswego, 5c.@5½c. for Wheat. Receipts for two days—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady at full prices; shipping steers, $4 50@$6 75; Stockers and Butchers, $2 50@$4 50; through Texans, $2@$3 85; shipments, 3,300 head. Live Hogs active and firm and a shade higher; receipts, 8,000 head; Light, $7 30@$7 55; heavy, $6 80@$7 30; sales chiefly at $6 90@$7 45; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; prices unchanged.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 25. Corn unchanged. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 56c.; White, 65c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 3 Spring $1 11. Corn dull and lower at 82c.@84c. Barley dull and nominal. Lard dull, and prices have declined at 13¾c.@14⅛. Bacon dull and lower. Shoulders, 9¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Clear Sides, 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 17.—Pork dull; Chicago Mess $20 50@$20 75; Louisville and Cincinnati Heavy Mess, $21 25. Oats firm at 68c.@69c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 55⅜. Gold, 114⅝.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 29c. Resin steady at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 17.—The transactions of the week are the largest for some time, including upward of 2,000,000 ℔. of Domestic Wool, a good portion of which was old Fleece. A few leading manufacturers have been in the market and made almost a clean sweep of all old Fleece Wool on hand, including choice lots of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, principally at 50c. ⅌ ℔. The transactions in Fleece Wool, including Unwashed and Combing and Delaine, have been the largest for some months, comprising 1,332,000 ℔. of all kinds, and prices have again settled down for fine Fleeces, and were it not for the stoppage of machinery the trade might be congratulated on the fact that prices had probably touched the lowest point. The only Wool for which the demand is quite equal to the supply is Medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Fleeces. Manufacturers are purchasing all available lots offering, but this demand is still freely met by holders, and prices are now firmer than last week. Transactions include 372,000 ℔. Combing and Delaine at 52½c.@59c. for Washed and 42c.@46½c. for Unwashed, and these prices will probably be sustained. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been 598,500 ℔. at prices ranging from 47½c.@50c. for new, and 48c.@52c. for old as to quality and condition. New XX Ohio and Pennsylvania could not be sold at over 47½c.@48c., and a good Medium and No. 1 as high as 50c., and the market has now settled down on these figures. Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces may be quoted at 45c.@48c. for X and Medium, with an occasional lot of choice Medium Wisconsin, light and handsome, as high as 50c. Good average lots of Michigan and Wisconsin cannot, however, be quoted at over 46c.@47c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts of new Wool have been quite large the past week—equal to about 400,000 ℔., and there is now a good assortment offering. The demand for California Wool has been fair, but the market for this description feels the depression in other kinds, and sales have been at some concession. Transactions include 478,000 ℔. at 34c.@37½ for Spring and 18c.@20c. for Fall, and when we consider that there is now a much better assortment of all kinds offering than for some previous months, the business in this description is quite as large as can reasonably be expected. Pulled Wools continue quiet and are likely to remain so for the present. A very choice Maine Super has been sold at high as 56c., but this is a fancy price. Choice X and Super cannot be quoted at over 45c.@50c. ⅌ ℔.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 27 bales; sales, 87 bales; stock, 1,438 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 101 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,017 bales.

GALVESTON, July 17.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 31 bales; gross, 33 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,225 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 463 bales; stock, 4,805 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 105 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; exports, coastwise, 17 bales; stock, 23,477 bales.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, July 17.—Sugar—The activity of last week has subsided; market for the week opened firm, but closed dull, holders unwilling to make concessions; business small; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals for arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 17@21 reals; Molasses Sugar, 10¾@11¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 12¼@12½ reals; fair to good Refining, 12½@12¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 16@16½ reals; do., in hhds., 16½@17 reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 408,000 bxs. and 36,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 8,800 bxs. and 1,600 hhds. Exports of the week, 33,000 bxs. and 3,900 hhds., including 3,200 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses, 50 degrees polarization, 5@5½ reals ⅌ keg. Bacon, $37@$38 ⅌ cwt. Butter, $55@$80 ⅌ quintal for American. Flour, $29 50@$31 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams, $40@$43 ⅌ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard nominal. Wax—White, $17@$22 ⅌ arroba. Honey, 5 reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 25. Lumber nominal; White Pine, $68@$70 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine, $56@$58. Shooks—Box, 8 reals; Sugar and Molasses Hogsheads, 43 reals. Chewing Tobacco, $55@$58 ⅌ quintal. Corn, 11¾@12¼ reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops nominal; Long-shaved, $80@$90 ⅌ M. Freights nominal. Spanish Gold, 211@212. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 91@93 premium; Short Sight do., 95@96 premium; 60 days, gold, 121@122 premium; Short sight do., 124@125 premium; on London, 147@150 premium; on Paris, 122@124 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction noticed for Saturday, July 17, was adjourned as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of one lot on West Twenty-ninth street, east of Tenth-avenue, adjourned *sine die.*

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 17, amounts to $160,970 as against $99,850, the figures for the previous week.

The following private sale is reported by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Sixty-eighth street, for $50,000 each.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) July 19.

By John McClave, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.4 by 40, on Rivington street, north side, 22.3 feet east of Ludlow street.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.2 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fifth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 22 by 90 on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one plot 109 by 121.4 on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Tuesday, July 20.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, on Horatio street, known as No. 99 on the map of lands belonging to Francis B. Cutting.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot 40 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85 feet north of Forty-fourth street; also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven lots, together forming a plot in size 175 by 100 on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also a trustee's sale, by order of Charles H. Wood, Esq., Trustee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 58.9, No. 4 Carlisle street, south side, west of Greenwich street, and the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 60, No. 183 Cherry street, south side, 175.6 feet east of Market street.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lot 19 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 25 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Wednesday, June 21.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on East Seventh street, south side, 293 feet west of Avenue B. Also a similar sale, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement, with lot, 20.3 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 228.9 feet east of Second avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the property located on the south-east corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street, embracing plot of land 90.7 by 102.2 by 58 by 78.1, with two four-story brick, two two-story brick, and one three-story brick building.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the building with lot 20 by 90 on East Fiftieth street, north side, 40 feet east of First avenue. Also a similar sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses with lots each 16.8 by 100.5 on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 119.7 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James R. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 112.3 by 50 by 122.3, on Arcularius place, south side, 584.3 feet east of Gerard avenue, Inwood.

Thursday, July 22.

By Wynans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 84.4, No. 552 Broome street, north side, 150 feet east of Varick street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, 74 feet north of Thirty-first street; also a similar sale, same Referee, of one house with lot 20 by 102.2 on East Seventy-first street, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue; also a similar sale, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Esq., Referee, of one plot 235 by 150 by 85 by 76.5 by 284.7 on the New-Jersey and Bergen Point plank road, west side, adjoining the lands of Hartman Freeland, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the building with lot 25 by 100 No. 134 Mulberry street, between Hester and Grand streets, and the building with plot 48.5 by 113 by 47.6 by 117, Nos. 57 and 59 Baxter street, east side, 150.11 feet south of Bayard street.

Friday, July 23.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 9 by 52.4 by 17.8 by 24.9 by 19, No. 128 Delancey street, north side, 26 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by ½ block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Saturday, July 24.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of one building, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street. Also, a similar sale, of one plot, 38 by 100.5, with improvements thereon, on the south side of Forty-seventh street, 145 feet west of Lexington avenue, and the three houses, with lots each 17 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 254 feet east of Lexington avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 16.

Chrystie st., e. s., 224.3 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x75; F. Kurzman to C. Lindemann	$27,000
Downing st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Bedford st., 25x70; Christina Maurer to F. Reichenbach	7,700
Hudson st., e. s., (No. 82,) 94x7.6x8.8x9x88.11x18.9; A. Weep to A. Beir	17,500
29th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x98.9; Ann A. De Wolf to Clara Vredenberg	22,000
37th st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9; J. Voorhis, Jr., to T. W. Burd; other consideration	100
Same property; T. W. Burd to Rachel T., wife of J. Voorhis, Jr.; other consideration	100
38th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th av., 17.10x98.9; A. Snider to H. M. Hunter	12,000
30th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 275x98.9; J. Voorhis, Jr., to J. R. Brahams; other consideration	100
Same property; J. R. Brahams to Rachel T., wife of J. Voorhis, Jr.	nom.
47th st., n. s., 620 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, leasehold; Miguel De Aldama to Mary, wife of Rev. A. B. Hart	45,000
60th st., n. s., (No. 137 East,) 21x100.5; Executors of G. D. Phelps to Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee	25,000
110th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 200x90.1; 111th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 250x100.11; E. E. Robinson, Referee, to C. Palmer et al., Executors of C. Palmer, deceased	25,000
133d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 40x99.11; Executors of J. D. Lewis to Sarah J. Fox	1,700
Avenue A, n. e. corner 85th st., 102.2x123; Avenue A, e. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.6x98; C. S. Glover to G. W. Brown	8,000
Grove av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 1st av., 50x100; H. P. Degraaf and R. Taylor to G. C. Glacius	2,000
Madison av., s. e. s., adjoining lot No. 43 on map of Belmont, West Farms, 50x100, being north-easterly half of lot No. 44; Margaret Stonebridge to Annie, wife of J. G. Becker	700
8th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 46th st., 25x100; J. J. Astor to G. W. Smith and J. S. Sills, 20 years per year	1,050
8th av., n. e. corner of 46th st., 25.5x100; same to same, 20 years per year	1,600
Lot No 4 on map of lands of Thomas Walker, (West Farms,) commencing at junction of old Post road and Walker st. and Locust av., runs n. w. along Locust av. 383 ft. to Chestnut st., thence n. e. along Chestnut st. to lot No. 25, thence s. e. to E. Seaman's lot, thence in a s. w. course 169 ft. to a corner, thence s. e. 97 ft. to Walker st., and along Walker st. 324 ft. (4 acres,) ½ part, premises bounded n. e. by lands of heirs of J. Mapes, s. e. by road, and s. e. by land of J. J. Coddington; Mary Larnes to C. H. Duell	8,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Charles st., s. e. corner Hudson st., 3 years, per year	$1,600
New Church st., No. 50, 3 years, per year	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to
SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, 5 PINE ST., LOANS MONEY without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING
and
HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st. and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished, for sale, near Seabright, N. J., at a decided bargain; convenient to rivers, ocean, and station. Apply to W. L. TYSON, No. 36 John st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of said district, in the above entitled case, filed at the City of New-York on the 29th day of May, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of said court, I will offer at public sale on the premises herein described, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July next, at three o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz: All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the village of Port Jervis, county of Orange, and State of New-York, on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and known and designated on maps of lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as lot number one hundred and fourteen (114) and a part of lot number one hundred and fifteen, (115,) being six feet in width on the south-westerly side thereof, fronting on Main street, and extending back the same width to the rear thereof, which said premises, as a whole, are bounded on the south-west by Main street, on the south-east by that part of lot number one hundred and fifteen (115) not hereby described on the north-east by lot number one hundred and seventeen (117) and on the north-west by Canal street, being the same property conveyed by John Conkling to the said Franklin W. Stowell by deed bearing date the first day of April, 1872, and recorded in Orange County Records for Deeds, Liber 241, on page 310, on the third day of April, 1872. The above-described property will be sold for cash on the day and time above named. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Assignee.

The sale of the above-described premises is postponed until SATURDAY, July 31, 1875, at same time and place.—Port Jervis, July 17, 1875.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Assignee.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, we shall sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1875, if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the "Monumental Hotel" and a lot adjoining, the whole comprising 83 3-12 feet on Grace st. and 163 4-12 feet on 9th st., opposite to St. Paul's Church on the former and to the Capitol square on the latter.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance in equal installments of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 months, with interest payable half-yearly on the deferred installments, to be secured by separate negotiable notes for each payment of principal and interest; title retained until all the purchase money and interest is paid, when a conveyance will be decreed.

Further information, if desired, will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM GREEN,
A. L. BOULWARE,
J. L. APPERSON, Auctioneer. Commissioners.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES NO. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals first-class furnished and unfurnished houses.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND APARTMENTS, suitable for dentists, architects, or real estate offices, in the newly-fitted up building No. 621 6th av., near junction of Broadway; entrance attractive. Apply at No. 1,350 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
mh8-1aw6mM* Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.
my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES,
mh29-1aw6mM* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest possible rates; every convenience; watchman at night. Furniture boxed and shipped in best manner to all parts. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron creatings, stable fixtures, vases, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at MRS. LOWE'S, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG French girl; she can speak and teach children French, German, and English language; is very useful and willing to do anything about the house, &c.; for City or country; for low wages; has good reference. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CLEAN, HONEST GIRL, chamber-work and waiting, or nurse for growing children; does not leave her places, and wears neat print dresses; a good worker for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable English person as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days A. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care of children; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, who is rigorously neat in her work and person; is industrious and hard worker; has the best of references from all the places she has been employed in. Apply at the French Bureau, 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl speaking English; she is quick, neat, willing, and obliging; gives references; City or country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman who understands her business; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman with nine years' reference from last employer would like a place in City or country as a good bread and biscuit baker; makes good soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish the very best reference.—Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, FOR CITY OR country; one is a first-class cook, and one is a capable waitress and chamber-maid, and general work; can do the work of a family together; have good references; can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN Washing.—By a respectable young woman; first-class cook; meats, soups, game, &c.; good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; has lived with first-class families; highly recommended; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and makes superior bread and biscuit; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF THIRTY, with City reference, as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work, and is a thoroughly clean, respectable servant; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English and French cooking, baking, and pastry; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all manner of cooking, ice-creams, jellies, &c.; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable colored woman to take care of children and sew; or would cook for a small private family; country preferred; City reference. Call on C. J., No. 145 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands the finest cookery; is a splendid baker; neat and willing; highest testimonials from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; gives the best City references for competency, neatness, and good character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references; will go to the country for the season, if necessary; is a good meat and pastry cook and an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE country; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class English cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and take entire charge of the kitchen; best of City reference. 340 West 17th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT dress-maker, good cutter and fitter, a few more engagements by the day; $2 50 a day. Call at No. 162 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at moderate prices; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL GO TO THE COUNTRY by week or month; is a first-class hand. Call at No. 765 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—WANTS A FEW MORE FAMILIES to work for; City or country. Apply at No. 425 West 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS to go in the country in a gentleman's family to do the work between them; distance no objection. Call for two days at No. 162 East 32d st., from 11 to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or will sew by the week; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 628 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; IS a good dress-maker; can cut and fit; would travel, or go in the country with a family; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 610 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and has excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins and laces; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, laces, &c.; has best City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; has good recommendations. Apply for L. M. at No. 145 West 50th st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress, washing for a small family by the week, or single persons; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 139 West 33d st., top floor. Inquire for A. Van Dyke.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress in private family's washing by the week, month, or dozen. Call on or address Elizabeth Ward, No. 263 West 47th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very fine workwoman, who has been much appreciated and is strongly recommended as a very worthy servant in every respect. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children, and is a good family seamstress, or will assist with chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late West 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; excellent nurse for young and growing children; good seamstress, dress-maker, operator, &c.; would make herself useful; best testimonials; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, tidy girl; good-natured and lively disposition for children, and agreeably inclined to do all kinds of house-work. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 16 West 48th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, WELL-RECOMMENDED girl as infant's nurse; will go to any part of the country; can take a baby from its birth. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH nurse, to take care of children and do sewing; good reference. Call on Monday at 26 Washington square.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse or chamber-maid; good reference. Call on Monday at No. 55 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, who has her own machine; is an excellent fine worker and embroiderer; gets up all kinds of infants' and ladies' underclothes, and finishes and trims dresses beautifully; has good references; will go to the country if necessary. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING OR FINISHING after a dress-maker; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country. Apply at No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO SEW for families by the day, week, or month; understands dress-making perfectly. Call or address No. 207 West 29th st., first floor, back.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT girl to do up-stairs work and assist with washing and ironing; has best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 410 West 25th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman; highly respectable; good waitress; cleans and takes care of silver; makes salads; or would do chamber-work and waiting; would make herself useful; best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Nurse.—By a French young woman, who speaks German and English, in City or country; understands chamber-work and waiting, or would like a place as nurse; good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would like a family's washing to do at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to take in washing and ironing by the dozen or by the month. Apply at No. 139 West 33d st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse; first baby three weeks old; best reference. Call at 339 East 39th st.

MALES

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WHO speaks and writes English and German, is desirous of obtaining employment as collector or manager in a respectable establishment; first-class City references. Apply at No. 602 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; is also willing to do plain gardening if required; willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses and harness perfectly; is a good driver; wife is a good cook and laundress or would do general house-work; Protestants. Address R. M., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, single man, age thirty; no objection to going in country for Summer; good City references given. Call or address at present employer's, T. F., No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of fine horses; perfectly sober, and a very careful driver; three years' reference. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A French Protestant, aged thirty years; is a good coachman, also flower and vegetable gardener, and can milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; understands his business thoroughly; is sober and steady, and willing to do all he can; will be found competent. Address J. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS coachman, either in City or country; good City reference. Call or address J. M., Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st., opera stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class City references; fifteen years in one place in the City. Call on or address Coachman, No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS GARDENING AND all work on gentleman's place; best reference. Address Coachman, No. 16 Harrison st.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c. —By a German man and wife, aged thirty-two years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook and general house-worker; can care milk, make good butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE middle-aged man (North German) as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good reference given. Apply to Mr. D. Ahrens corner Washington and Murray sts.

GARDENER.—OF SUPERIORITY, WHO, BY A skillful method of cultivation, productive only by marked attention to the progressive development of horticulture, husbandry, &c., has achieved very successful results in all kinds of glass culture and outdoor production. Address Gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED, aged thirty-eight years, who can do vegetable and flower gardening; understands hot house propagating, budding, pruning, &c.; also can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN as shipping clerk, receiver, or collector; has unexceptionable reference and will furnish good security. Address G. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—THE ADVERTISER, a young man, is open to an engagement with an A No. 1 house in the capacity of general man; has had many years experience in the clothing trade, men's and boys', as buyer, book-keeper, salesman, trimmer, dresser, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Address I. T. Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN: GOOD waiter, and is very capable, handy, and generally useful; for City or country; in hotel or private family; can cook well if required; for $15 a month; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY-TWO, giving the best City references; is a good table waiter; very neat, willing, strictly sober; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who is a perfect waiter or butler; about two years' reference from present employer; is sober, honest, and an excellent servant. Seen or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Apply at No. 35 Howard st., 10 o'clock, Monday, July 19.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN COOK, male or female, white or black, competent to take full charge of kitchen. Apply at 61 Lexington av.

WANTED—OPERATORS, BASTERS, AND FINISHERS on coats at No. 96 Mott st., in the store.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (Opposite Crosby st.) NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars; and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday being the 19th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal, on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York. }

July interest, 1875. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific
Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grants shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance first mortgage bonds, with coupons, may be received by the Commissioners in such sums as shall be to the extent only for such proportion as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 4 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including twenty, no subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem it proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Company, &c.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT
PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.

For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
RAILWAY, STATE, AND CITY BONDS.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds and Bonds not regularly quoted made a special branch of our business.

Orders for Stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the Stock Exchange.

Correspondence solicited.

WE ARE OFFERING
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,776
4,115	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,005	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.

EDWARD KING, President.

St. Louis County
GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$17,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, CITY PROPERTY.—C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, between 11 and 12.

STRADDLES, 1 E., PUT AND CALL, AT the same price, on Pacific Mail, on first-class party, for sale by LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE ALBANY AND RENSSELAER
IRON AND STEEL CO.'S
7 per Ct. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

Principal payable March 1, 1886, and Interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September, at office of United States Trust Company, in New-York.

The corporation is formed by the consolidation of the Albany Iron Works, located at Troy, with the well-known works of John A. Griswold & Co., consisting of the Bessemer Steel Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works, both located at Troy, and the Hudson Blast Furnace and the Fort Edward Blast Furnace. All of these properties (valued by experts at over $3,000,000) have been mortgaged to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, to secure this $1,500,000 of seven per cent. currency bonds. Besides the security of this mortgage, each bond bears the individual guarantee of Erastus Corning.

The mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund of $75,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1876, to be applied to retiring the bonds at par to be drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company.

For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 1th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,350,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. F. Williams and others,) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,350,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such Eight per cent. Bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, }
H. H. CAMMANN, } Executive
P. M. MYERS, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1875. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Tuesday, July 6, and reopened on Monday, July 19. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 30th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 6th of July.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. upon the capital of the company, and upon the amount of its guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1874, entitled "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend of Sixty Per Cent. to policy-holders entitled to participation in the profits of the company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 20, 1875.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital and upon the Guaranty Surplus and Special Reserve Funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1874, entitled, "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875. }

The Board of Directors have this day, declared the usual Dividend of Seven per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand, at the office No. 96 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 15, 1875. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875. }

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT,
PART II., COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NEW
COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875. }

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT hereby give notice that for the purpose of expediting the business for which they were appointed, they request that all plans and suggestions intended to be communicated to them, as to route or method of construction or operation of a Rapid Transit Railway, be made to them in writing on or before Aug. 1, 1875 at this office. Models and drawings may be left at this office on any day except Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, President.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., July 21 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 4
CHINA.......SAT., July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 & $100 gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE..............................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..............SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE....................SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.................SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO...............................July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA............................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..............................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..............................Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN..........................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING............................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU..............July 24 | RHEIN..............Aug. 7
MAIN................July 31 | ODER...............Aug. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....................................$100 gold.
Second cabin....................................60 gold.
Steerage...30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA.......Sails SATURDAY, July 24, 10 A. M.
VICTORIA..........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $6[illegible], $75, and $[illegible]0, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO.........July 27 | HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO.........To follow
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA...............Wednesday, July 21
MANHATTAN.................................July 24
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....................20 00
First-class to Albany.................................20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....................Thursday, Aug. 5
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.........................Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS..July 27
ETNA..Aug. 13
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL.....................................Aug. 3
ANDES..Aug. 21
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.......TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, July 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO..............................July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..................................Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat,) 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 19th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st.4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st.7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d......7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d.......11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th.12:00 M.
	Sunday, 25th.....1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 23d.....10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 24th..1:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d.......4:00 P. M.
	Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.
12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.
8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.
12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.
SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.
Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.
In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.
Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

ON THE NORTH RIVER.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20,
STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK
will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) New York, at 7:30 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; foot of 34th st., North River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, returning to the City about 11 P. M.
NUMBER OF TICKETS LIMITED.
NO LIQUORS SOLD ON BOARD.
MUSIC. TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.
The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.
For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Moonlight Excursion

Up the Classic Hudson and Return,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, July 20,
BY THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER

DEAN RICHMOND,

of the People's Line.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, at 8 P. M., and returning after a pleasant sail to the

HIGHLANDS.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, $1.

Music, dancing, fireworks, and excellent refreshments.

Tickets for sale at the office, Pier No. 41, North River, and at Erie Railroad office, 23d st. and 5th av.; also at No. 623 Broadway.

SARATOGA EXCURSION,

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
the commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK
WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:45 P. M.
Also, FRIDAY, July 23, SATURDAY, July 24, MONDAY, July 26, and SATURDAY, July 31,
WILLIAM COOK
Will make one excursion each day to Rockaway.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 10 A. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 10:20 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn at 11 A. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
RETURN TICKETS OF AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK GOOD ON THIS BOAT.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boats WATER LILY and OSSEO will be chartered on moderate terms and short notice to respectable parties. If desired, a private picnic ground can be had in connection with the boats. Apply to Capt. S. BULLOCK, Morris Landing on Harlem River, (on board the boats,) or to Morrisania Post Office, care of L. G. MORRIS.
N. B.—Above boats are also for sale.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOLM C. TURNER, Thomas C. Turner, James Turner, Archibald Turner, Robert Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Malcolm C. Turner, Thomas C. Turner, James Turner, Archibald Turner, Robert Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the thirteenth day of August A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1[illegible]th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GIBSON, PEDRO C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS, and CHARLES L. FINCKE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 2d July, 1875.
jy5-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID C. WILSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. H. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY, and GEO. A. ARLEDGE.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of creditors of the above bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes set forth in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled Bankruptcy, and notice is also given that the undersigned has filed his accounts in the above matter, and will apply at the above time and place for a discharge from all liabilities and duties of his trust as assignee of the estate of above bankrupts.
ASA STEVENS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED C. SMITH, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of June, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Alfred C. Smith, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. THOMAS GIRVAN, Assignee,
No. 76 Broad street, New-York City.
jy12-1aw3wM*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, silverware, and other articles bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. Watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES—SOME been worn; one Jules Jurgensen stem-winder. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS—FOR SALE CHEAP; SPLENDID SET of new light double harness; also, fine new light single harness; strictly first-class harness by City maker. Apply at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN AND Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st, cor. College place.

PROPOSALS.

NEWTON WATER-WORKS.

NEWTON, Mass., 1875.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings.

SEALED PROPOSALS for water pipes, and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Newton, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1875.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office, with the securities offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the award, (exclusive of Sundays,) and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the said City of Newton.

The delivery of the pipes to commence on the 20th day of August, 1875, and to be continued with regularity until the contract is completed.

N. B.—The prices must be *written* in the bid, and also stated in *figures*, and all proposals will be considered informal which contain bids not called for in the advertisement. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposal.

Bidders will state the price in the following proposals for each separate item of the pipes and castings. These prices are to cover all the expense of manufacturing and delivering at either of the railroad stations, in the said City of Newton, the pipes and other castings, as set forth in the form of agreement.

Straight pipes are to be at least 12 feet long.

All the pipes and castings are to be coated by Dr. Angus Smith's process.

Bidders are requested to state whether their bids must be considered a whole, or whether any part thereof may be accepted.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals their names and places of residence, and the names of all persons interested with them; and if no other person be so interested they shall distinctly state the fact; and, also, that the bid is made without any connection with any other person making any other bid or proposal for the above work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. Each proposal shall be accompanied by the undertaking, in writing, of two responsible persons resident in Massachusetts, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the bid they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall fail to complete the execution of a contract therefor within the required time, with security for its performance approved by said Commissioners, they will pay to the City of Newton any damages that may be occasioned to said city by such failure.

The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered are to be determined by the Water Commissioners aforesaid.

The Engineer's estimate of quantities required is as follows:
189 tons of 24-inch pipe, class c.
215 tons of 24-inch pipe, class B.
381 tons of 20-inch pipe, class B.
1,045 tons of 20-inch pipe, class b.
1,177 tons of 16-inch pipe, class c.
197 tons of 16-inch pipe, class B.
574 tons of 12-inch pipe, class c.
160 tons of 12-inch pipe, class B.
978 tons of 8-inch pipe, class c.
356 tons of 8-inch pipe, class b.
1,834 tons of 6-inch pipe, class B.
370 tons of 4-inch pipe, class B.
200 tons of special castings.

These quantities are considered as approximate, and the Water Commissioners, therefore, expressly reserve the right of increasing or diminishing the same, not exceeding thirty per cent. of the amount of straight pipe.

The amount of security required is five dollars per ton.

The Commissioners also expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above.

ROYAL M. PULSIFER, }
FRANCIS J. PARKER, } Water Commissioners.
ROBERT R. BISHOP, }

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

PARK AVENUE INSTITUTE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Preparatory School for Boys; number limited to eight; personal attention given to each; terms, $450 per annum; Fall term commences Sept. 7.
S. B. JONES, A. M., Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TEACHER WANTED FOR CLASSICS, &c.; single man. Address VIRGIL, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE WANTED—DESKS, &c., second hand. Address DESKS, Box 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 31 EAST 24TH ST.—HANDSOME SECOND-floor front room, furnished, to a gentleman; also suit three rooms to a genteel party of adults, unfurnished; modern house and in perfect order. Can be seen to-day.

NO. 10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant front rooms, $14, $15, $18, and $20 for two persons, with board; single rooms $7 and $8; transient people, $2 per day; also table boarders.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND wife, can have a nice large room, with good board and all the comforts of a home in a private family; terms, $18 per week. No. 58 West Washington place.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has rooms to let transiently at Summer prices.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED, a handsome parlor floor; also, rooms on second and third, with or without board; references.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with or without board. Price for rooms from $2 to $8 per week.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also, table board. References.

NO. 32 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms in a first-class private house at moderate prices.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for adult desiring a refined home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen desire board in a country farm-house, about one hour or less from New-York City, from the middle of August; near water preferred; two meals required—breakfast, and dinner in the evening. Address (stating terms, location, &c.,) V. W., Box P Jersey City Post Office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHIN one hour of New-York, for three adults and two children, aged eleven and seven; double room and two single rooms required. Address, full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A FEW ADULT BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated in a farm-house at Catskill, in immediate vicinity of boats and cars; location retired and delightful, with grounds running down to the water's edge. Address THOMAS W. READ, Catskill, or J. W. B., P. O. Box 919, New York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT GENtleman's country residence; one hour by boat or rail; well shaded, with piazza, water-front, boating, bathing, and fishing. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE—TWENTY-FIVE minutes from depot or church; fifteen from ocean and bay; sail-boat and carriage; milk and vegetables; terms, $7 per week. Address J. L. COOK, Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND his mother; first-class references exchanged; location must be desirable; private family preferred. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ON THE SEA-SHORE.—PLIMPTON HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I. (near Stonington, Conn.)—Cheerful house, always cool; good fare, good water, perfect drainage; fine, safe surf-bathing; five minutes' walk to the beach; good boating and fishing; highly recommended for families, &c.; moderate terms; circulars to order; reopens in June. Accessible by New-York and Stonington steam-boats, (from New-York to Watch Hill by boats $2 75,) and by Shore Line Railroad to Stonington, Conn.

BEN LEWIS HOUSE, REDFIELD, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—House newly built and furnished; location delightful as a Summer resort; every convenience of a home for families; best trout fishing in the State; best hunting in its season; American and French cooking; good opportunity for acquiring the French language. For full particulars and terms address V. DEWEZ, Proprietor, Box No. 80 Redfield Post Office.
N. B.—Hotel easily reached by daily stage from Williamstown, N. Y., New-York Central Railroad.

MORTON HOUSE,
INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.
This favorite hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven railroad; first rate fishing, sailing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; Steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For accommodations, apply on premises or at the SINCLAIR HOUSE, Broadway and 8th st., New-York.
ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
CARMANSVILLE, ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Elevated Railroad connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WARNER KILL HOUSE IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Fine trouting; beautiful scenery; moderate terms; reference, F. Bonsall, Nos. 79 and 81 Duane st. Address A. E. BURHANS, Phoenicia, N. Y.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

NORWOOD HOTEL.—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to
Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY.

THE UNITED STATES DIGEST.

FIRST SERIES. VOLUME VI.

THE UNITED STATES DIGEST. First Series. Vol. VI. Letters, E—H. By BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT. Royal 8vo. Law Sheep, $6.

This work, to be completed in about twelve volumes, contains a Digest of Decisions of the various Courts within the United States, from the earliest period to 1870, comprising all the American decisions digested in THIRTY-ONE volumes of the United States Digest, with careful revision and important additions.

From the Albany Times.

This great work is steadily progressing, according to its comprehensive plan, which is to give a convenient exhibit of the entire body of adjudications of the American courts, State and Federal. * * * As a mere labor-saving machine, this Digest will be of inestimable utility to every lawyer, and must be an indispensable part of every office library. Think of the time to be saved by finding here, in a few pages, a complete index to all the decisions on any topic embraced in nearly two thousand volumes of reports!

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD like to meet with a party already in business; would give her services, and $500, or would take housekeeper's place in a gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address for three days, with full name and address, S. M. W., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$10,000 WILL BUY COPYRIGHT trade mark and all the rights and privileges, with fixtures, &c., for the manufacture of a very valuable proprietary goods that sells well and pays fifty per cent. profit at wholesale. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, No. 77 Cedar st.

$10,000 WILL SECURE A GENTLEMAN an interest in a medical business, a monopoly, paying $12,000 yearly profits; $3,333 cash; balance on time. Address MEDICINE, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$25,000.—WORKING CAPITAL WANTED for a new and legitimate business about to be started in this City, which will give security for money and large returns. Address M. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of this court, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction on the 31st day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, all debts now due and owing the estate of above-named bankrupts on open account. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, with the names and last known addresses of the debtors and the amounts of the several debts, may be seen at the office of my attorney, H. C. Lockwood, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated July 15, 1875. CHARLES H. WIGHT, Assignee.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

"GREAT SOUL—SMALL BODY."—WONderful "Humming Bird" Pianos, full seven octaves; also, genuine Ole Bull Strings, 25 cents each catalogues free. No. 24 West 14th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1875,
WILL REOPEN FOR A BRIEF PRELIMINARY SEASON
with the
TROUBADOURS.
An entirely new and highly successful
COMEDY COMPANY
who have the enthusiastic indorsement of the principal Western cities, and who will make their first appearance in the Metropolis, in their comic absurdity, entitled
PATCHWORK.
Preceding which every evening will be given the delightful comediettа,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
in which the charming comedienne, Miss ROSE MASSEY, together with Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN and Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF, Jr., will appear. The whole forming a delightful
SUMMER EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats.
SATURDAY, July 24, first TROUBADOUR MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..............................Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.
The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.
Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, July 19, at 8.

Overture, "Night in Granada"	Kreutzer
Waltz, "Soldaten Taenze"	Lanner
Polonaise, "Struensee"	Meyerbeer
Adagietto, Scherzo, March, } Suite, op. 101	Raff
Overture, "Sakuntala"	Goldmark
Romanze, Horn quartet and orchestra	Dudley Buck
Allegretto, Eighth Symphony	Beethoven
Selections, "Phantom Ship"	Wagner
Overture, "Semiramis"	Rossini
Wedding March	Soedermann
Amaryllis, (air composed by King Louis XIII.)	Ghys
Waltz, "Rudolfs Klaenge"	Strauss
Saltarello	Gounod

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Coolest theatre in the City. Tenth week of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Offenbach's charming ROSE OF AUVERGNE and the beautiful and immensely popular opera CHILPERIC, with strong casts and new scenery, dresses, and appointments. See the great Umbrella Dance and Parisian Grotesque Quadrille, danced by ladies of unsurpassed beauty. Every evening and Saturday matinée.
Popular Prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"American Rifle Team March," (elegant portrait of winning team,) Operti, 40 cents; "Hymn of Thanksgiving," (sung by Plymouth Church Choir,) portrait of Rev. H. W. Beecher, King, 50 cents; "The Pansy," Danks, 40 cents; "I've a Letter from My Darling," Hastings, 40 cents; "Chatelaine Mazurka," Morris, 50 cents; "Upside Down," (comic,) Howard Paul, 30 cents; "S. G. March Comique," (played by Gilmore,) Braham, 40 cents; "Fusiliers," (comic song,) Skelly, 35 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THIRD SWISS NATIONAL FESTIVAL.—SUNDAY and MONDAY, 18th and 19th July, 1875, at JONES' WOOD, Avenue A, between 69th and 71st sts. Half of the net proceeds will go to the SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Admission to the Park, 25 cents each day. The United Swiss Societies of New-York and vicinity.

THIRD ANNUAL CAMP-FIRE AND PICNIC of Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., Department of New-York, on MONDAY, July 19, 1875, at Bender's Schuetzen Park, 63d st. and East River. Admission 25 cents.
THE COMMITTEE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE
of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,
among which are some very good pictures of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
which are now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction, without any reserve whatever, on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
July 22 and 23, 1875, at the
ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Henry J. Chapin, Charles M. Aikman, Nathan L. Burdick, Isaac N. Burdick, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, Gilbert K. Harroun, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother; New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
je14-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Charles M. Aikman, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother, New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BROWN, EDWIN C.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EBENEZER G. BLAKSLEE and CHARLES T. BUNTING against EDWIN C. BROWN.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 318 Broadway, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; if you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest on $519 from Oct. 14, 1874, and on $300 from Aug. 4, 1874, and on $301 79 from Aug. 15, 1874, and on $751 54 from Jan. 13, 1875, and on $373 17 from Dec. 18, 1874, and on $277 37 from May 13, 1873, and on $277 36 from May 13, 1873, besides costs.—Dated N. Y., May 4th, 1875.
BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
318 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of N. Y. County, at the Court-house, N. Y. City.—Dated N. Y., May 27, 1875.
je21-1aw6wM* BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against CUMBERLAND GEORGE WHITE and Mary F. White, his wife, Louis D. Rucker and Eliza M. Rucker, his wife, Joseph Moore, and Henry I. Hubbard, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy19-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUNDAY TRAGEDIES.

A FATHER MURDERED BY HIS SON.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET—THE FATE OF AN UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND—ACCUSED OF WRONG-DOING, HE ATTACKS HIS WIFE AND SON—THE LATTER DEFENDS HIS MOTHER AND SHOOTS HIS FATHER—STATEMENT OF THE MURDERED MAN'S WIFE.

One of the quietest neighborhoods in West Forty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was yesterday afternoon the scene of a parricide which, in the circumstances leading to it, resembles closely the killing of Mansfield Tracy Walworth by his son Frank, two years ago. The house in which the tragedy occurred, No. 424, is a modest three-story and basement brick building, constructed after the usual style of City houses, and is one of a block of eight dwellings precisely alike. On the top floor of this house lived a family composed of James Bailey, a blacksmith, aged fifty years, his wife Anna, and his sons James L. Bailey, a printer, aged twenty-two years, and Robert, aged about eighteen years. Of the father very little was known by the neighbors, as he was away from home a greater part of the time, and being a retiring man made few acquaintances when he was staying with his family. The little that the neighbors knew was that he was an Englishman who had brought his family to this country a dozen or more years ago, and who worked at his trade a part of the time, and seemed to be "out of a job" at other times. The rest of the family were known as quiet, industrious people, of apparently frugal habits, who were enabled to live in comfort and, in a respectable manner on the wages earned by the two boys. It was rumored about the neighborhood that there was a scandal in the Bailey family, and that Mr. Bailey was not a good nor a faithful husband, and it was known that he was at times destitute when not living at home, while his family were living in comfort. But the Baileys did not talk of their troubles to their neighbors, and although it was generally thought that the nominal head of the family was not fulfilling his duties toward his wife and children, no one knew the merits of the case, and no one presumed to interfere.

For a few weeks past Mr. Bailey has been seen by the neighbors to come and go from home in his usual irregular manner, and it was understood that he was working at the Hudson River Depot. On Saturday night he slept at home and yesterday morning went out, and, stopping at Campbell's liquor store, on the corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-fourth street, drank a glass of ale, read the papers, and went for a walk with some friends whom he met in the saloon, returning home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and going directly to his rooms, where he found his wife and eldest son. He was not afterward seen alive by any one outside, and the only story of the next half hour that has been told is that of Mrs. Bailey, whose statement to the Coroner is given below. At 2:30 the neighbors heard cries and the noise of a struggle in the Baileys' rooms, and shortly afterward came the sharp report of a pistol. Before any one could go to the spot James Bailey, the eldest son, and his mother were seen coming out of doors. They looked around for a policeman, and found one immediately. Officer Bernard J. Callum, of the Sixteenth Precinct, lives near by, and, hearing the report of the pistol, hastened from his house to the street, meeting young Bailey before the latter had gone twenty steps from his door. Bailey, without giving the officer time to ask what the matter was, exclaimed: "I have shot my father, and I want to give myself up." The officer first accompanied the excited people back to their rooms, where he found the elder Bailey dead, with a bullet hole in his left breast. The pistol was asked for, and produced by young Bailey, together with a letter, which, he said, was the subject of the dispute which led to the fatal affray. These were taken to the police station in Forty-seventh street, together with the prisoner, and given in charge of the Sergeant on duty. Young Bailey, in reply to the usual questions, said that he was twenty-two years old, unmarried, could read and write, and was a printer in the employ of S. W. Green, of Jacob street. He said that he had shot his father, and had done it in defense of his mother. He had found on the stairs the letter which was from his father to a woman named Sarah Richards, and had charged his father with writing it, knowing that he had been intimate with the woman and had neglected his wife. An altercation had ensued between them which led to blows, and his mother had interfered to separate them. His father had attacked her, and in her defense he had shot his father.

The pistol was a small Smith & Weason revolver, with all the chambers loaded excepting one. The letter was scrawled on half a sheet of commercial note paper, folded and addressed to Mrs. Richards, and so soiled as to be almost illegible in some places and entirely so in others. It read as follows:

MY DEAR SARAH:

I ham sorry you feel so bad but i ham not angry with you i would Like for you to se me to-night at 41 Street and 9 ave to say somthing Bout the Rent for I working and Can get you your Rent for the new month don't fail in seing me for I do feel Bad Come up at 8 Clock on 41 Street and 9 ave and I wil meet you I wich you would send the boy Tom 30 Street at 12 Clock in the Black Smith shop for some wood my Dear do Come and see me tonight for I wil have Something for you Dont—

The rest of the note is illegible, excepting the words "Yours, truly," which, without a signature, conclude the epistle.

Young Bailey was locked up in a cell in the station, and a Coroner was informed of the occurrence. He was attending to another case, and it was over two hours before he arrived. He found Mrs. Bailey expecting him, and, after viewing the body, he took her statement of the affair. She was very much excited, although entirely ready to tell the circumstances, and the Coroner, taking her in a room apart, obtained the following narrative:

"I and my husband have lived very unhappily together. He left me two years ago last December and went to England, unknown to me. Before he went he stole two or three hundred dollars belonging to me and my son, James L. Bailey. He returned to this country in August of last year, with a widow lady and four children, with whom he had lived during his stay in England. My sister-in-law informed me by letter of this fact after his arrival in this City. He called at my house, No. 424 West Forty-fourth street, shortly after his arrival, and I told him what information I had received relating to the woman he was living with. He denied the story, but I was not satisfied with his denial, and some four days after he called I went to a boarding-house in Front street and found him stopping with Mrs. Richards, the woman he had brought with him from England. I asked him what he intended to do. He said, "Go away from me; I want nothing to do with you." After some further talk he placed his hands on me and said, "I have lost all respect for you and want you to go away." I then turned to the woman. She informed me that there was nothing wrong between them. He was only a boarder. Some time after this he came back to my house and implored me to take him back. I found he was poor, and I took him back. He remained at my house about two weeks, and during this time he would go out during the evenings and meet Mrs. Richards. He would meet her on corners and public streets. He was seen with her by my son, my nephew, and others. The landlady of the house where Mrs. Richards lived, on West Forty-eighth street, informed me that my husband did all for Mrs. Richards that a husband possibly could do. After the landlady became aware of the true state of affairs she forbade him the house. After this he went to Jersey. From there he came back to this City and worked at the Eighth Avenue Railroad Depot. While he was working there I called on him for support. This he refused me, and said he would have nothing to do with me. He worked there for some time and then asked me if I would live with him. I said, "Yes, if you will give up the other woman." This he promised to do, and came and lived with me for two weeks. The first week he did very well. The second week he would remain out until late at night. I spoke to him about his conduct, and he said, "This has nothing to do with you. I did not want to live with you, but you came after me. I have no respect for you." I cannot tell at what time this was. He then left this City and went to Buffalo. He remained there for about a week, spent his money, and came back. He came to my house, and I forbade him to call again. He replied he would come in spite of me and my sons. I could not keep him away. He would come and go as he pleased, and I could do nothing with him. On or about March of this year he came home and informed me he was going South. One day a lady called and requested to talk with me in private. She said, "I believe you are selling out for the reason that Mr. Bailey has been to see me and asked for relief for his wife and children. I gave him some relief for his children—clothing and other things." I asked her to say nothing about it, as she was going to denounce him as a fraud and I did not want it done on my account. I told her who the woman was for whom he wanted the things. When he left the City he wanted to take Mrs. Richards with him, but she at the last moment declined to go. Their baggage had been forwarded to Washington. After all this he came back to my sons and myself. I told him he could not live with us. He continued coming and very often would come home at night, after we had all retired. He would sleep in the hallway or any other place he could find. He would come for his meals when my sons were absent. Last night he came home about 7 o'clock. He said he had stopped on the way for some drink, and he was somewhat intoxicated and behaved very disorderly—more so, in fact, than I had ever seen him before. He said, "You or I must die soon." This he has often said before. About 7:30 P. M. he went to lie down in the hallway, and I asked him to get up. He arose and lay down in the kitchen and remained there all night. This morning he had something to eat, shaved himself, and went out. I told him not to come back during the day, as he was a disgrace to the house. He returned at 2 o'clock this afternoon. I reminded him that I had told him not to come home during the day, but he made no reply. He helped himself to something to eat. After this Mrs. Lamb, a neighbor, came to the front door, and my son James admitted her. Mrs. Lamb, I believe, picked up a piece of paper and handed it to my son. When he came back to my room he said, "I have a note which father has been writing to this woman," meaning Mrs. Richards. I said, "Let me see it." He said, "No, not now." Mrs. Lamb only staid a few minutes. I asked James to come into the kitchen with me to see his father, and tell him of the finding of the note. James went with me and said to his father, "You have been writing to Sarah again." He denied it, and said "It is a lie." James replied, "I have the note and will read it to you." He did not read it, however, but after some words his father denied sending it. James said, "You did write it, and you intended to send it." I said, "Are you not ashamed after living here on charity, and promising to do better?" He arose from the chair on which he was sitting and picked up a plate and threw it at me, swearing violently. He also picked up the stove-lifter and knocked on the door. He ran after us from the back to the front room crying, "I will kill you." He swore all the time. He seized me by the back of the neck and shoved my head out of the window. He also had James in the same position. I shouted "murder," and James told him to get away. He struck James repeatedly with the stove-lifter. At this time the shot was fired, and James and I immediately afterward went down stairs to look for a policeman, and found one, and he went up stairs with us. I found my husband on the floor in the back room. The policeman examined the body and said he was dead. James then surrendered himself.

After examining Mrs. Bailey the Coroner sent for young Bailey and asked him his name and whether there was any one present during the affray besides his mother and himself. He gave his name as before, and said there was no one else present, and was then conducted back to his cell. His manner in replying to the questions was very nervous, but he was entirely self-possessed and seemed to fully realize the gravity of his situation. He spoke quietly, in a pleasant voice, and his movements were quick and alert. While the Coroner was at the station, Mr. A. L. Bobo, who lives in the lower part of the same house with the Baileys, called on him, and inquired whether he would take bail for the prisoner's appearance. The question was met with a decided negative, and Mr. Bobo retired, after expressing his desire to befriend the prisoner. To the reporter of THE TIMES he said that he had heard the stories that were current about Mr. Bailey, but that he knew nothing about their truth. He had no acquaintance with Mr. Bailey, having only met him in the hallway as he went in and out of the house. He had never seen Mr. Bailey intoxicated, and could say nothing against him. Of the rest of the family he spoke highly. They were industrious, respectable people. Mr. Bobo was himself away from the house, with Robert Bailey, when the shooting occurred. The Coroner, being informed that the family did not wish to take charge of the remains, gave an order for them to be taken to the Morgue. The body is that of a man about five feet eight inches in height, square built, with light brown whiskers and hair.

Inquiry among the neighbors showed that the story of Mrs. Bailey was not believed by all. Mr. Campbell, in whose saloon the unfortunate man spent some time yesterday morning, speaks in the highest terms of him. He says that Bailey was an excellent mechanic, and was not a drinking man. He is positive that Bailey was not intoxicated on Saturday night, for he saw him just before he went home, and he was perfectly sober. Bailey used to come to his saloon frequently to read the papers, but never drank anything except a small glass of new ale, and would very seldom drink even that. "When he had work," said Mr. Campbell, "and could go home with money or a basket of provisions, he was always welcome, but when he got out of work his family would drive him away. They used him shamefully, and last Winter when he was out of work I used frequently to give him a few cents to buy bread and milk with, and he would eat it in my place. I got him some help from the City, too, and he lived through the Winter almost entirely on charity. He was anxious to work, but was unfortunate, and in the hard times was often out of work. He would read the papers and answer advertisements, and would occasionally get a job here and there, but they didn't amount to much. He got work about three weeks ago at the Hudson River Railroad shops, but they only pay by the month there, and he had not received any pay for what he had done." When Mr. Campbell was asked if he knew anything about Mrs. Richards he said he did not, but admitted that he had heard some stories about a woman, and guessed there was something in them.

ONE NEGRO MURDERED AND ANOTHER FATALLY STABBED.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN THOMPSON STREET—A COLORED STABLEMAN KILLS A STRANGER AND NEARLY MURDERS ANOTHER—THE ASSAILANT HIMSELF BADLY WOUNDED—OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED—THE MURDERER CLAIMS TO HAVE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

The colored inhabitants of the Eighth Ward were greatly excited yesterday over a bloody affray between negroes, which occurred shortly after noon in Thompson street, between Spring and Broome streets, and which resulted in the instant death of one of the participants, the fatal wounding of another, and the serious injury of a third. The affray, occurring in the street in broad daylight, attracted a large crowd of spectators, notwithstanding which great difficulty was experienced by the Police in obtaining the facts surrounding the tragedy. It appears that on Saturday night a number of negroes were playing cards at the drinking saloon of John Lyle, in West Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue. The game was what is known as "Spanish monte." Among those playing were Daniel Matthews and Thomas Sorrell, both from Baltimore, and employed in the stables of Col. McDaniel, the noted sportsman. They had just come up from Long Branch after the races, and were going to Saratoga. William Henry, alias "Bally," a noted colored ruffian from the Eighth Ward, and Jeff. Sanders, also hailing from that locality, were among the players. The result of the game was that Matthews lost nearly all the money he had with him. He then complained that the cards had not been fairly dealt, and that he had been cheated. This accusation led to a quarrel, during which Matthews was attacked by Sanders and Henry, one of whom broke a pitcher over his head, cutting him severely. The quarrel ended for the time, to be renewed later, with fatal results. Matthews went to a neighboring drug store and had his head dressed. Then with his companion Sorrell he spent the night at the residence of a friend near the scene of the fight.

At noon yesterday a number of negroes were assembled in the lager-beer saloon of Eberhardt Dilger, which is situated in the basement of No. 521 Broome street, near Thompson. This saloon is the resort of negroes and white men, but the former generally predominate. Jeff. Sanders was among those present, and was boasting of his exploit of the previous evening in "laying out" Matthews. While he was speaking on that subject, the victim of the assault, accompanied by Sorrell, entered the place. They had evidently heard of the haunts of their assailant, and wished satisfaction. As might be expected, the quarrel was resumed between Jeff. Sanders and Matthews, and angry words passed between them. Sanders went out, and in a few moments returned, armed with a razor and accompanied by "Bally" Henry, who carried a butcher's cleaver. Henry attempted to strike Matthews with the cleaver, but Sorrell interfered. A scuffle ensued, and Dilger, the proprietor, came from behind the bar and attempted to separate the combatants. Yelling and shouting like maniacs, all the negroes ran out of the saloon, and on reaching the sidewalk they rushed through Broome to Thompson street, and along that thoroughfare until they nearly reached Spring street. While Sorrell was attempting to make his escape from the saloon he was attacked by Henry and Jeff. Sanders. The former struck him in the back with the cleaver, and the latter cut him across the left arm, above the elbow, with a razor. Patrolman Larkin, of the Eighth Precinct, who was on duty in Thompson street, saw the crowd of negroes running toward Spring street, and started in pursuit, but before he came up to them all the stabbing had been done. The negroes, about fifteen or twenty in number, came to a halt near Spring street, and a desperate fight, lasting, however, only a few moments, took place. Sorrell was attacked from all sides, and, drawing a clasp-knife, he slashed right and left at his assailants. A young negro was stabbed by him in the left breast, and the blade of the knife evidently pierced his heart, for, reeling like a drunken man, he fell dead to the pavement. William Sanders, a negro, residing at No. 60 Thompson street, was stabbed in the small of the back by Sorrell, and, staggering off, made his way to South Fifth avenue, where his lower limbs became paralyzed, and he also sank to the pavement. Several other of the participants, it is believed, were injured, but, fearing arrest by the Police, who by this time had arrived from different directions, they ran away and escaped. The body of the dead negro was found by Roundsman Crook, of the Eighth Precinct, lying on the sidewalk in Thompson street, near Spring. Within a few feet of the body stood Sorrell, the knife, dripping with the blood of his victim, still grasped in his hand. He was surrounded by a crowd of colored men almost crazed with excitement, and Sorrell would doubtless have been roughly handled but for the prompt action of the Police, who disarmed him and hastened with him to the police station in Prince street, where he was arraigned before Capt. McDonnell. He did not attempt to deny that he had stabbed the men, but claimed to have been assaulted and cut by Jeff. Sanders and others, and that he used the knife in self-defense. The body of the dead man was also brought to the station, and placed on the floor in the back room. The deceased appears to have been about thirty years old, medium height, and stout build. He was not known to the Police, and appears to have been a stranger in the neighborhood, as none of the large number of colored people who visited the station knew him. William Sanders was found by Patrolman Hudson, of the Eighth Precinct, lying in South Fifth avenue, near Spring street. His lower limbs were completely paralyzed, and the officer procured a stretcher and took him to the station-house. Police Surgeon Cook was called, and after examining Sanders' wound, ordered him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Cook said that, in his opinion, Sanders was fatally wounded. An ambulance was summoned, and Sanders was sent to the hospital. Dr. Cook also dressed Sorrell's wounds, which, although they are of a very severe nature, are not considered dangerous.

Meanwhile Capt. McDonnell had sent out a number of officers to arrest all the participants in the fight, and to secure such witnesses as could be obtained. They soon returned with the following named persons, who were temporarily detained to await the action of the Coroner: Warren Griffin, of No. 130 West Thirteenth street; Henry Baughnaugh, of Baltimore; Washington Brokenburg, of No. 163 Greene street; John W. Jackson, of No. 205 West Houston street; Richard L. Slater, of No. 42 Wooster street; Alfred Stanley, of No. 140 Wooster street; James Smith, of No. 25 Clark street; Annie Elliott, alias Jennie Richardson, of No. 259 Broome street; Thomas Hicks, of No. 62 Thompson street, and David J. Davis, of No. 517 Broome street. William Henry, Jeff. Sanders, and Daniel Matthews, three of the principal participants in the affray, made their escape during the excitement and confusion. Henry is well known to the Police. He is one of the most vicious negroes in the Eighth Ward, and a few weeks ago returned from Sing Sing, where he had been sent for robbery. Sanders is likewise well known to the Police of the Eighth Precinct. Matthes is comparatively a stranger in this City. A determined effort is being made to secure the capture of these men, but whether it will meet with success remains to be seen. Coroner Woltman proceeded at once to the station, and took charge of the case. A jury was empaneled, and they viewed the body of the dead negro, and were discharged subject to the call of the Coroner, who will hold the inquest as soon as the testimony is in a proper shape to place before the jury. Such of the witnesses as have a permanent home in this City were allowed to depart on their own recognizance; but several of the negroes were sent to the House of Detention to secure their appearance at the inquest.

By the courtesy of Sergt. Frank Robb, of the Eighth Precinct, a TIMES reporter held an interview with Sorrell in a cell at the station. The prisoner is a mulatto, about thirty years of age, and was born in Baltimore. He is employed about the stables of Col. McDaniel. He came from Long Branch on Saturday evening and was en route for Saratoga. He referred to the fight at the drinking-place in Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue, and said that he came down to the lager-beer saloon in Broome street, near Thompson street, with Matthews to get satisfaction. Henry attacked him with a cleaver, and Jeff. Sanders cut him with a razor. When he had made his escape from the saloon he was followed by a crowd of negroes, who attacked him, throwing stones at him, and attempting to cut him with their razors. Fearing that he would be killed, he drew the clasp knife from his pocket and used it in self-defense. He claims that the dead negro, who has not been recognized, hit him in the back with a brick, and that he (Sorrell) then stabbed him. William Sanders, he said, was also among his assailants, and he stabbed him to save his own life. The weapon used by Sorrell is a white-handled clasp-knife, with a blade about three inches long, and about half an inch wide where it joins the handle.

Thomas Hicks, an intelligent young colored man, stated to the TIMES reporter that he was present at Lyle's drinking place when Matthews got into a quarrel about cards, and was badly beaten by "Bally" Henry and Jeff. Sanders. He was also present in the lager beer saloon in Broome street when Sorrell and Matthews entered and renewed the quarrel with Jeff. Sanders. He saw "Bally" Henry come in with a cleaver and attempt to strike Matthews with it. The row then became general, and all the men fled from the saloon. He says that Sorrell was not cut until after he left the saloon, and after that Sorrell ran up and stabbed the two men who had not committed any assault upon him. Several other of the witnesses made statements in regard to the affray, but their testimony was very contradictory in various important particulars. All agree, however, in saying that Sorrell was assaulted before he used the knife.

William Sanders, the wounded man, at present in the hospital, made a statement in regard to the affair which, if true, shows that he was the innocent victim of a murderer's rage. He is twenty-five years of age, and belongs in Philadelphia, but for three or four months past he has been living in a house in the rear of No. 60 Thompson street. He was sitting in his room at the time of the affray, the noise of which attracted his attention, and he, with a number of the other residents of the house, went out into the street to see what was the matter. He walked a few steps toward the place where the fight was going on, and leaned against the railing in front of a distillery. Sorrell came rushing up the street, brandishing the knife. This was after he had stabbed and killed the other man. As he came abreast of where Sanders was standing he shouted, "Kill the ——!" and seizing Sanders by the back of the neck whirled him around, got his head under his arm, and plunged the knife into his back. Sanders staggered along until his limbs refused to carry him any further, and he sank to the pavement. His condition is very precarious. The attending surgeons state that he cannot recover, but may linger for days, and perhaps weeks, before his naturally strong constitution succumbs. He is a married man, and his wife lives at No. 60 Thompson street.

John Walker, the barkeeper at John Lyle's negro resort, No. 158 West Thirtieth street, where the original quarrel occurred, stated that Daniel Matthews, Thomas Sorrell, William Henry, and Jeff. Saunders were playing "monte" between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. There were twelve or fifteen other negroes in the place at the time, watching the game. Matthews and Saunders became engaged in a quarrel about the stakes, and this quarrel resulted in a fight between the four players which lasted over half an hour. During the fracas a large earthenware pitcher was broken on Matthews' head, and he was badly cut. After the row was over, and the belligerents had fled, a policeman came along and took Matthews to the station-house, which is situated in the same block as the saloon in which the fight occurred, and his head was dressed there. He did not make a report of the fight to the Police. After leaving the station, Matthews met Sorrell, and they went about together into various resorts for negroes, looking for Jeff. Sanders and Henry, and finally found them in Dilger's saloon. It was also ascertained that Henry and Sanders are friends, and are almost always in company. Sanders left his father's house in the Eighth Ward at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, since which time his father says he has not seen him, and has no doubt he is hiding from the Police.

LATER—IDENTIFICATION OF THE MURDERED MAN.

The remains of the dead negro, which were removed to the Morgue, have been identified as those of Samuel Peterson, a native of Elmira, N. Y., who was employed in a lime-yard in this City. He was identified by Alfred Stanley, who was a witness of the affray in which the deceased lost his life. Stanley stated to Capt. McDonnell that he saw Sorrell rush out of the saloon, followed by a crowd of negroes. He had the knife in his hand and he [Stanley] saw him stab William Sanders, as described in the ante-mortem deposition given above. Sorrell then ran off and Peterson, who did not appear to have been concerned in the affray, attempted to stop him, when Sorrell stabbed him in the left breast and his victim fell to the pavement. Sorrell then kept on up Thompson street, and Stanley followed in pursuit at a safe distance, however, and seeing Officer McDonald coming down Thompson street, he called out to the officer to arrest the fugitive. The policeman headed off the flying murderer and arrested him. Stanley is detained at the Prince Street Police Station as a witness.

The excitement among the negroes in the Eighth Ward was most intense, and it was feared that a riot would ensue, owing to the heated discussion among them concerning the merits of the case. Capt. McDonnell, as a precautionary measure, doubled the patrol along the lower portions of Sullivan and Thompson streets, and warned his men to be prompt in suppressing the least show of violence, and not to allow the excited negroes to congregate in groups on the street corners.

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

Coroner Woltman last night repaired to Bellevue Hospital and took the ante-mortem deposition of William Sanders. The patient appeared to be sinking fast, and fully realized his precarious condition, as, in answer to the Coroner's formal question, he said he had not much hope of recovery. His statement was as follows:

My name is William J. Sanders. I live at No. 60 Thompson street. This afternoon, shortly after 12 o'clock, I was sitting in company with Oscar Stumpf in the yard of my residence. While sitting there I heard a great noise in the street, and on looking out I saw a crowd running. I got up and went to the sidewalk. On my arrival there in looking toward Spring street, I noticed a policeman running around the corner of Spring and Thompson streets along with a crowd of people. When near Spring street I heard Thomas Sorrell say, "Kill the black ——!" At this moment I was alongside of Sorrell, and not thinking he meant these remarks for me I paid no attention to them. Sorrell turned toward me and took hold of me; he got my head under his arm; he then raised his right hand, in which I noticed a knife; I was trying to get away from him, and he stabbed me in the back; he then released me and started to run; I dropped on the sidewalk; some citizens came to my assistance and took me to a drug store on South Fifth avenue; the doctor examined me there; subsequently I was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station, and thence to Bellevue Hospital; I can assign no reason for Sorrell stabbing me; I have never had any trouble with him, and have never been in his company; I have known him about four weeks; he was pointed out to me in a basement in Broome street; I have lived in this City for three months; I have had no trouble with anybody since I have been in this City.

(Signed,) WILLIAM JAMES his X mark SANDERS.

ARREST OF "BALLY" HENRY.

William Henry, alias "Bally Henry," alias "Bally Cotton," was arrested at a late hour last night by Patrolman Moore, of the Fifth Precinct, at the Desbrosses Street Ferry, as he was about crossing over to Jersey City. He was taken to the Prince Street Police Station and delivered to Capt. McDonnell. Henry is a stalwart negro, nearly six feet in height, and bears on his face the marks of having been in a severe fight. He says that he was at Lyle's drinking saloon, at Thirtieth street and Seventh avenue, early yesterday morning, during the fight between Sorrell and Sanders over the game of cards. During the fracas he was cut and scratched about the face. He was also in the lager beer saloon in Broome street when the quarrel was renewed between Sorrell and Sanders. The latter attacked Sorrell with a razor, and Sorrell called on him (Bally) to assist him. He refused to interfere, and he saw Sanders cut Sorrell twice with the razor. He then ran out of the saloon and saw Sorrell draw the knife from his pocket and stab William Sanders in the back. Sorrell ran away, followed by a crowd of negroes, who pelted him with stones and other missiles. He (Henry) then went off with Sanders to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and crossed over to Jersey City. After remaining there for some time at the request of Sanders he returned to the City for the purpose of ascertaining how badly Sorrell was wounded. He then learned of the killing of the unknown negro. As he was returning to the ferry for the purpose of carrying the information to Sanders, he was arrested. Henry denied positively that he had a cleaver or any other weapon, or that he took part in the affray yesterday. He says that Sorrell was in danger of his life when he drew the knife and used it with such fatal effect.

Capt. McDonnell has several officers out looking for Sanders, and is in hopes of capturing him today. The Captain is of the opinion that Henry is not telling the truth, and is endeavoring to protect Sorrell, for whom he professes friendship.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

Robert J. Bruce, formerly a member of the Hoboken Board of Education, and at one time editor of a paper in that city, and Annes Bourbon were arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, charged with having attempted murder. Bruce and Bourbon, who were probably under the influence of liquor, went, yesterday afternoon, into the apartments of Owen Connolly, on Clinton street, and were more noisy than their host desired. He ordered them to keep still, and as they continued their noise, he ordered them out. They did not go, and Connolly went into the back yard to split some wood. While he was still engaged there Bruce borrowed a pistol from Bourbon and fired at Connolly through the window, missing him. Bruce and Bourbon were taken before Recorder Bohnstedt, who put Bruce under $2,000 bail and Bourbon under $500 bail to appear for examination

A BURGLAR SHOT BY A BOY OF SEVENTEEN.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Charles W. Thompson, a young man seventeen years of age, residing at No. 546 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, shot a burglar whom he discovered coming out of his father's workshop. Young Thompson was preparing to leave home on a fishing excursion at that early hour in the morning, when he saw a man coming out of his father's carpenter shop carrying with him a bundle of carpenter's tools. Thompson called after him to stand and give an account of himself, and receiving no reply discharged a shotgun at the intruder, and lodged a portion of the contents in his legs. The wounded man, whose name is Thomas Fanning, was taken to the Flatbush Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was subsequently placed under arrest, an officer being detailed to take charge of him in the hospital.

A WATCHMAN SHOT BY A UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening Lyman S. Fitch, Deputy United States Marshal, in charge of the steam-boat Cubana at the Central Elevator Dock, Brooklyn, shot John Bigley, of No. 20 Vine street, a watchman on the same dock. It appears that Bigley attempted to cast off the line of the steamboat, and though requested by the Deputy Marshal to desist, he persisted in doing so. Fitch then drew a revolver, and fired at him. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Gilfinnan, who pronounced his injuries slight. Fitch was subsequently arrested by Officer Grant, and held to answer.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM COLLISION.

The train which left Hunter's Point at 4:30 on Saturday afternoon, consisting of several palace cars in addition to the regular train, all crowded with passengers, nearly came into collision with the train which left Creedmoor at 4:47 o'clock. A number of riflemen were on the train from Creedmoor, among whom was Gen. Shaler. When the down train arrived at Kissena it switched off, as usual, to wait for the train from Hunter's Point, but as it did not come up, and the other train being overdue, the conductor concluded to run to the next station, putting on steam to make up lost time. When a few yards from Hillside station a man was seen running down with a danger signal, and the passengers were thrown into a state of the wildest excitement for a few moments, fearing that the up train had got on their track, and that a collision was inevitable. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and, on reaching the Flushing depot, it was found that the up train was just about to start when the down train was sighted.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

Lizzie Brennan, a young woman twenty-four years of age, who had been for some time past an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, has been missing since Friday last, and up to yesterday no clue could be obtained as to what had become of her. It was then discovered that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in the draw well which supplies the institution with water. About 7 o'clock last evening, when the sisters went to draw water, they were shocked to find the body of the missing girl in the well. The Police were at once notified, and Office Palmer had the body taken from the water and placed in charge of the sisters for burial. The deceased has no relatives in this country.

A POLICEMAN'S MISTAKE.

Officer Geary, of the Third Precinct, arrested Henry Arbor and Louis Auld on Saturday night, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. J. Treadwell Richards, a lawyer, appeared before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and introduced testimony showing that the prisoners were not drunk and disorderly, and that the officer had assaulted the prisoners and himself. Justice Duffy dismissed the complaint against the prisoners, and Mr. Richards said he intended to prefer charges before the Police Commissioners against Officer Geary.

IRISH ADDRESS TO CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

The Catholic Union of Ireland has transmitted to Cardinal McCloskey an address congratulating his Eminence on his elevation to the Cardinalate. The address is on parchment, elegantly engrossed and brilliantly illuminated, and is the work of the inmates of the King's Inns Street Convent School of Dublin. The title is in richly-decorated antique letters, and the border is chastely decorated with varied colors—green, violet, gold, and cinnabar mostly prevailing—while in the centre appears the shamrock interwoven with the most delicate tints, and in each corner an illuminated Latin cross. A shield appears on each side, beneath beautiful tracery, in fields of Spanish brown. On one side is the monogram of Cardinal McCloskey, and on the other the initial letters "N. Y., A.," (New-York, America.) The address bears the seal of the Catholic Union of Ireland, and is signed "Granard," the well-known Irish Earl of that title being its President.

A MODEL STEAM-SHIP.

Mr. Stephen B. Guion, the managing Director of the Williams & Guion Line of steam-ships, has lately designed a new model for vessels for the use of that line, the first specimen of which arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, after a run of about eight and one-half days from Liverpool to Sandy Hook. She is a screw steam-ship, called the Montana, clincher-built, and has a long, narrow bow, with a fall in of seven feet on each side from the turn of the bilge—the first peculiarity being intended to throw off the water instead of allowing it to pass on deck, the latter forming a combination of strength with safety, causing the ship to pass through the water with much greater ease than the usual model. The saloon, which is situated forward of the funnel, is elegantly furnished. The vessel can accommodate seventy first-class, 108 second-class, and 1,200 steerage passengers. Her commander, James Allport Guard, has been a long time in the service on the Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, and Nevada, and has been very successful, never having met with an accident. Among the subordinate officers, some of the most experienced and able in the employ of the company, are Mr. Quinn, late Captain of the steam-ship Minnesota, chief officer; Mr. Gleig, second officer; Mr. Hughes, third officer; Mr. Johnson, fourth officer; Mr. Robert Thorpe, purser; Dr. O'Leary, surgeon; Mr. John White, chief engineer, and Mr. Kermode, second engineer, with five assistants. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 425 feet; breadth of beam on main deck, 45 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet. She has four decks, including the hurricane deck, is brig-rigged and carries a large area of canvas. On her way over her engines were worked at three-quarter speed, fifty revolutions of her screw to the minute, which produced a rate of speed of fourteen knots an hour. It is thought that sixty revolutions a minute will give her sixteen knots an hour, and that she will beat anything afloat across the Atlantic. Her engines are of the direct-acting compound class, with one high-pressure cylinder inverted, two low-pressure cylinders horizontal, and surface condenser. One cylinder is of 60 inches diameter and one of 113 inches, with 42 inches stroke. They are of 900 nominal horse power, but may be worked up to 4,000. Her shaft is 23 inches in diameter.

FESTIVAL OF THE SWISS ASSOCIATIONS.

OPENING EXERCISES IN JONES' WOODS—SINGING FOR PRIZES BY THE SOCIETIES—PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The opening exercises of the third annual fair and festival of the Swiss associations of this City were held in the Colosseum at Jones' Woods yesterday. These fêtes are conducted under the auspices of the United Swiss National Association and are generally well attended, large numbers of spectators of all nationalities being present to witness or take part in the games which are the special attraction of the occasion. Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather the attendance in the earlier part of the afternoon was very small, but as the day wore on the crowd gradually increased to such extent that at the beginning of the concert with which the festivities were commenced the immense building in which it was held was filled with visitors. The festival was formally opened by the Committee of Arrangements, composed of one delegate from each of the eighteen societies composing the association, the committee assembling in one of the smaller halls at 2:30 P. M. and marching in a body to the concert hall, preceded by Downing's Ninth Regiment Band, which also furnished the music for the occasion.

The opening speech was then delivered by Mr. Eugene De Crauzat, President of the Association, after which the Swiss National Hymn, "Rufst du mein Vaterland," was sung by a chorus of about 200 voices, accompanied by the orchestra. Singing for prizes by members of seven Swiss singing societies then followed, but the names of the victors in the contest will not be announced before Tuesday evening next, when the prizes will also be distributed among the successful contestants in the games. In the evening a grand dramatic representation, illustrating the deeds of Winkelreid, Rotach and other martyrs to the liberty of Switzerland was executed by members of the Gruetli and Turnverein under the direction of Mr. Jacob Feierabend. This performance closed the festivities for the day. For to-day the committee announce the following programme: Opening of the festival by a salute of twenty-two guns in honor of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland, and shooting at the Vaterland target. The prizes at this target will consist of gifts presented by the friends of the marksmen, the price of entry to be regulated by the value of the prizes. This will be followed by bowling and gymnastic exercises for prizes by the Turner Cadets and the Swiss Turners' Society, and shooting at the Winkelreid target. At this target, twenty prizes, amounting in the aggregate to about $150, will be distributed among the best shots. The long-range shooting by the Swiss Corps of Sharpshooters at 600 feet, and bull's-eye targets will end the afternoon's amusement. In the evening a grand torchlight procession, guided by Turner Cadets, accompanied by artillery salvos and a magnificent display of fire-works, will be the chief features of the programme. The festival will terminate with a ball and banquet in the grand hall.

THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY CONDUCTED BY REV. GEORGE W. JULIAN, OF NEW-BEDFORD.

The attendance at Plymouth Church yesterday was unusually small. The services were conducted by Rev. George W. Julian, of New-Bedford. Mr. Julian preached from the text: "For there is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time."—First Timothy v., vi. The design of the chapter, he said, was to show that the redemption promised through Jesus Christ was not a peculiar gift or blessing to any one class or sect or party, but, on the contrary, expressed the desire of God to save all men. The argument of the Apostle was that humanity was a unit in the sight of God. That Jesus Christ is Saviour of all men, and that there is universal unity of men through Him. A literal rendition of the text implied the salvation of all men through the mediation of Jesus, though its proper interpretation was the source of all the great religious conflicts in the past century. In the mediatorial character Christ stood between human and divine nature, representing both, and through Him alone could humanity form any perception of divinity. Men knew God only in so far as they were like to God; the divine knowledge of men came as the result of the Incarnation. We know nothing really of the divine nature. We may use great words like infinite, but after all our conceptions of the Almighty were limited by human knowledge and boundaries, and the revelation of divinity by Christ was in respect to those elements of the divine nature which were within the scope of human experience. The greater depths of the divine and moral nature exhausted our thought, and speculation of the purpose of Christ in the interpretation of God's nature was a benign and moral one. He showed men the Father's face to bless them and inspire them for a thirst of that still deeper knowledge which brought man and God into close communion. He had no active sympathy with that knowledge of God drawn from the observation of nature with which men—some men—were satisfied, but drew his conceptions of the divinity from the teachings of Christ, and the grand lessons of morality and religion they inculcated. John Milton perpetrated an outrage on the Christian spirit when he represented Jesus, the Mediator, with a piteous expression kneeling before the throne of a cold-hearted God, begging that he would pass by the transgressions of men. God, he said, was a God of love as well as a God of purity and justice, and, alike with Jesus, He sought the salvation of mankind. The lesson of the text was the cultivation of this divine love, for the love of God the Father was identified with the love of Jesus, and led to the love of all men.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

On Friday night the story of Ernest Wiesner, a merchant tailor, at No. 401 Broome street, was entered by burglars and robbed of cloths and clothing valued at nearly $1,000. Yesterday morning the attention of Detectives King, Lyon, and Woods, of the Central Office, was attracted by the suspicious movements of some young men about the stable No. 162 Mulberry street, and they entered the place and arrested Frank McGee, William Flaherty, and Frederick Jacques. In the hay-loft of the stable was found a large trunk containing nearly all the goods stolen from Mr. Wiesner's store. The prisoners will be taken to court to-day for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge J. P. Southworth, of Mobile, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Dr. E. da Rocha, of the Brazilian Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Berlin, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander S. W. Nichols and Paymaster W. Goldsborough, United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, and Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BIG FISHING.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* gives the figures of a cod-fishing excursion by a party of fifteen to Block Island last week. The story runs: "At Branford Point the party boarded the schooner yacht belonging to Commodore Oliver W. Miller, of whom the party were invited guests. In sixteen hours' time the fishing grounds, about thirty miles outside Block Island, and 120 miles from Branford, were reached; lines were dropped at about 6 o'clock, and immediately the fun began. So brisk was the work that by 11 o'clock, less than six hours, twelve lines had taken about 400 fish, weighing over 4,000 pounds. The heaviest cod taken was twenty pounds. Mr. Edward Miller, Jr., caught one weighing sixteen pounds. At 12 o'clock sail was made, with a fine breeze up, and Branford was reached at 8 o'clock next morning. Such a record, 4,000 pounds of fish, with twelve lines, in only forty-five hours from Branford Point, beats the best record the old fishermen could recall in twenty-five years."

ULTRAMONTANE ESPIONAGE.

The Posen *Gazette* says: Sixteen pupils of the Theological Seminary of Gnesen have recently been ordained priests by the Archbishop of Prague. They live quite undisturbed in our province, watch and terrorize the priests who are suspected of corresponding with the administrators of the archdiocesan property, and incite the people as well against them as against the laws of the State. These modern apostles walk about dressed as laymen, and are dispensed from the tonsure. It is time to have a watchful eye on them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William McConnaghy, aged ten, of No. 101 Orchard street, while flying a kite on the roof of No. 263 Broome street yesterday morning, fell to the sidewalk and was fatally injured.

John Johnson, a colored man, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing a watch, on Saturday night, from Philip F. Downes, also colored.

Daniel Shay, aged twenty-four, who called himself a newsboy, and said that he lived at No. 51 Mulberry street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting James Thompson, of No. 224 South street, on last Saturday, and cutting him three times with a knife.

Michael Kiernan, of No. 228 East Forty-fourth street, was detected on Saturday night in the act of breaking into the candy store, No. 337 East Twenty-first street. He was arrested and held for trial yesterday by Judge Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court.

James Lewellyn, aged twenty-three, who was arrested for intoxication by Officer Laird, of the Twentieth Precinct, on Saturday afternoon and locked up at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning. Coroner Woltman will hold the inquest.

Robert McGinley, aged thirty-two, of No. 42 Pitt street, while insane, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, in his apartment at the above number, last evening. He completely severed the jugular vein and the windpipe, and bled to death in about twenty minutes.

Last evening, George Gallagher, of No. 1 Collister street, attempted to rescue a prisoner from Patrolman Nugent, of the Fifth Precinct, and the policeman struck him on the head with his club inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Valentine Cook, aged nine years, of Thirty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue, while asleep under the stoop of the dwelling in the rear of No. 390 Seventh avenue, was shot in the right leg by James Tierney, who mistook him for a thief. Tierney was arrested, and the wounded lad was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening, Michael Swift, aged twenty-two, of No. 2,017 Third avenue, was assaulted in the tenement-house No. 313 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, by James Hale, who beat him terribly about the head and face. He was attended by Police Surgeon Thomas and sent home. Hale made his escape.

John Greer, a boy residing at No. 428 Second avenue, was held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for receiving $5 from William Jordan, who stole it from his employers, Klein & Hoexter, No. 231 Church street. Jordan, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, says that Greer tempted him to the act.

Mathew McNally, of Thirty-third street and Second avenue, on Saturday night stole a pair of gaiters from the feet of Francis Toumey, of No. 205 South Fifth avenue, while the latter lay on a stoop in Second avenue. He was arrested and held for trial by Judge Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

On Saturday night Thomas Taylor, of No. 519 West Thirty-eighth street, beat his wife, and her cries for help attracted the attention of Officer Brice, who attempted to arrest Taylor, and in the struggle which followed Taylor stabbed the officer in the arm with a sword. Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, held Taylor in $1,000 bail to answer.

BROOKLYN.

A team of horses belonging to John W. Campbell, of Lafayette avenue, ran away yesterday on Bedford avenue. One of the horses, valued at $300, was badly injured.

John Grimm, the proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 110 DeKalb avenue, was robbed on Saturday night of $47 in currency by a man named George Hogan, whom he allowed to sleep with him.

Yesterday evening a human foot was found floating in the river at the foot of Irving street, and was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house.

A team of horses attached to a barouche owned by Mr. Moody, corner of Warren and Henry streets, ran away yesterday evening in Grand street. The vehicle was slightly damaged, but the occupants escaped unhurt.

On Saturday evening Officer John Malony was struck on the head with a brickbat while assisting Officer Keenan to arrest John Carmichael, in Carroll street. The name of his assailant could not be ascertained.

William Crowley, a boy seven years of age, residing at No. 281 Hudson avenue, was bitten by a dog belonging to Christian Goers, of No. 207 Hudson avenue. Officer Zundt, of the First Precinct, shot the dog soon after the occurrence.

Frank Hill, residing at No. 336 Frank street, and Thomas Robinson, No. 94 Eyck street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to rob the store of Lozier Reich, No. 26 Ewen street, on the 16th inst.

Yesterday morning, while Louisa Moore, daughter of John Moore, No. 334 De Kalb avenue, was carrying her brother, a child two years old, down stairs, she fell, and the child died two hours later from the injuries received.

Yesterday a quarrel took place between William Kelly and Matthew Smith, residing at No. 229 Plymouth street, during which Kelly was badly cut by Smith with a pocket-knife. Smith made his escape.

Yesterday afternoon a sail-boat containing five young men was capsized in the river opposite Hamilton Ferry, and the occupants of the boat were rescued by some citizens who went to their aid with small boats. The young men refused to give their names.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas T. De Witt, who died from the effects of a poisonous drug taken by mistake a few days ago, took place yesterday from the Middle Reformed Church, in Harrison street. Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, the Pastor, officiated. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The opening of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, corner of Tompkins avenue and McDonough street, Brooklyn, occurred yesterday, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. C. E. Robinson. The church building, which was formerly occupied by the Third Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, was obtained by the present Congregational body by a lease from the Globe Life Insurance Company, by which they are enabled to occupy the building until December, with the right of purchase at that time in case the success of the management should warrant that step.

LONG ISLAND.

Potato-bugs do not seem to have injured the crops in Suffolk County to any appreciable extent.

According to the recent census enumeration, the Shinnecock tribe of Indians, in Southampton, numbers 184, inhabiting 30 houses, and occupying a reservation of 1,000 acres.

The Shelter Island camp-meeting, which commenced on the 14th inst., will close on the 21st. Yesterday Bishop Andrews, of Iowa, and Rev. Dr. H. W. Scudder, of Brooklyn, were the preachers. Rev. G. F. Pentecost, of Boston, and Rev. E. F. Remington, of Brooklyn, are among those announced to preach in the course of the meeting. The attendance has not been so large as in former years.

An association has been formed on Long Island, to be known as the Long Island Poultry Association, the object of which is to improve the breeding and management of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits. The first meeting was held at Lakeland on Friday, with a good attendance. Mr. W. W. Shutt, of Brentwood, is President. Annual meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of September of each year, and business meetings on the first Tuesdays of May and January. Thomas Smith, of Stony Brook, is the Corresponding Secretary.

The following are the ages of some of the inhabitants of Smithtown, Long Island, as shown by the census return: William Adams is the oldest man there, having reached ninety-five years. Catherine Wheeler, the oldest woman, is ninety-two years old. Daniel W. Smith and Jane, his wife, are the oldest married couple, his age being eighty-five, and his wife's eighty-two years. They have been married over sixty years, and are both well and active, attending to the farm and household. Theodorus Smith and wife, Ebenezer Smith and wife, are from seventy-eight to eighty years old each.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Carney, five years of age, fell from O'Connell's Docks, at the foot of Madison street, Newark, Saturday, and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday.

Cholera infantum is unusually prevalent and fatal in Hoboken. Fourteen cases are reported as having resulted fatally within the last forty-eight hours.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NORWAY.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 4th, says: "A strange affair happened a few days ago at the Hotel Kong Carl, in Christiania, which recalls a similar tragedy that occurred in London a couple of years ago. About a week ago two Germans, brothers, arrived by the steamer at Christiania, and took apartments in the Hotel Kong Carl. In the middle of the night a terrible noise was heard in the room occupied by the two brothers, chairs, tables, and other furniture were thrown about, and some even out of the windows. The other lodgers rushed to the room, when the door was suddenly opened, and one of the Germans, armed with a poniard, struck the nearest gentlemen a fearful blow in the abdomen, after which he closed the doors again. The noise lasted a few minutes longer, and then all became quiet. When the Police entered shortly afterward both brothers were found dead, with their throats cut, the elder having first murdered the younger one and then cut his own throat. About £90 in Prussian money was found in their possession, and, according to the information received from Germany, this money is part of the proceeds of a robbery effected shortly before their departure from Lubeck.

SHOOTING WITH A FLINT-LOCK.

A TOUGH STORY ABOUT AN OLD VIRGINIA FARMER.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* talks in this wise: "An elderly man named Beckwith, residing in one of the Peninsula counties, came to this city last Thursday on business. He brought with him an old-fashioned flint-lock rifle to have a stock and lock put on. On the cars he fell in conversation with a party of three gentlemen from this city, when one of them, to test the reality of some of the extraordinary feats of the marksmanship he boasted of, offered him $10 to repeat some of them, to which the other two added $5 between them. The trial came off in an old field half a mile below Rocketts, and was witnessed by about a dozen persons. The old flint-lock was fired seven times, and only once missed its aim. The old gentleman, after making two shots at small objects to one side, to get his hand steady, as he said, handed his son a potato, and stationed him at fifty yards' distance, holding the potato between his thumb and forefinger. The rifle cracked, and the potato fell cloven in three or four pieces. One of the larger pieces was then thrown into the air, the marksman keeping at the same distance, and again the shot told. An inch and a half auger was then produced, and a hole bored in the fence, behind which was fastened a piece of white paper. At a distance of sixty yards the marksman sent a ball clear through the aperture, piercing the paper. At the fourth shot, from sixty yards' distance, the bowl of a pipe, which the son was smoking, was crushed. At the fifth shot a copper cent was thrown into the air and hit. The sixth and seventh shots were delivered at a blackened five-cent nickel piece thrown up by the son, standnig about thirty yards off. At the first attempt the shot missed. The old gentleman showed considerable mortification, and laid the blame upon a bystander who at the critical moment sneezed loudly. The next attempt, however, was an entire success. The old man declined any further trials of his skill, and when offered a sum of money to repeat his first feat of shooting a potato from his son's hand, he refused, saying he didn't care to try such experiments unless his weapon was freshly cleaned. The exhibition was the more remarkable from the fact that the marksman was an old man, at least fifty. His eye, however, is a clear, bright gray. His appearance is that of a poor farmer. The young man showed not the least tremor or anxiety during the dangerous experiment upon himself. The old man, referring to his son, said, 'Bob can shoot just as well as I can.'"

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—U. S. Grant, Jr., Col. McCook, D. G. Handy, Mrs. Handy, D. Graham and wife, Mrs. William Reid, W. S. Reid, P. H. Sullivan, M. Henry, R. Reocu, Mr. Sargent and wife, W. A. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Mrs. J. B. Ward, Robert O'Hara, George A. Clapp, Charles Goodall and wife, Miss Goodall, James M. Kay, Hugh Dolan, Mr. Gribbon, Mr. McGowan, E. S. Mead and wife, J. McEntyre, M. P. Mullarky, J. M. Cohnfeld, Mrs. Mullarky, Miss Mullarky, John M. Webb, Mr. Davidson, Miss Mary Ryan, J. M. Patterson, James Leahy, W. H. Knowles, Mrs. G. B. Wilbur, W. M. Y. Maxwell, R. F. Westwood, C. H. Foster, James Skelding, C. Reilly, H. Spah., M. Guggenheim, G. Guggenheim, V. W. Mason, T. F. Ward, J. B. Boyd, W. H. Lent and wife and two children, Mrs. F. A. Freeman, R. B. Lawrence, wife, and four children and two servants, Capt. Britten, Mrs. Easter and two children, G. G. Griffin, Stanley Maples, Dr. England, Mr. McConnell, P. Doris, R. Foley, John Nolan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:45 | Sun sets....7:27 | Moon rises..8:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:11 | Gov. Island..9:00 | Hell Gate.10:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, July 18.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symonds, Bristol 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Bark Umgeni, (of Aberdeen,) Scorgie, Colombo March 23, with mdse. to Fowler, Crampton & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 11, St. Helena May 31st, and the equator June 11, in lon. 24 30 W.; May 10, lat. 33 50, spoke Br. bark Hunterfield, from Singapore, for Boston, 49 ds. out; 15th, lat 64 5 N., lon. 26 04 W., ship Patrician, (of Liverpool,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool, 84 ds. out; had light winds and calms during entire passage.

Bark Norton Stover, (of Portland,) Sherman, Sagua, 9 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Jupiter, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, 49 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Ruger.

Brig Pearl, (of New Haven,) Brightman, Mayaguez, P. R. 10 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Hannibal, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Patterson, Bath, with lumber to master.

Schr. Onrust, Harmon, Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Evarts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Higbee, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Watson, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Watson, Providence.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Hero, Baker, Salem.

Schr. Wm. Hartley, Robinson, Salem, for Rondout.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yosemite, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. E. F. Mead, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Freedom, Halsey, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Aiknomok, Beebe, New-London, with fish to master.

Schr. Vashti, Sharp, Lee, Georgetown, D C.

Schr. Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. E. Pecker, Batchelder, Port Royal 9 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Schr. G. B. McFarland, McFarland, Cienfuegos 13 ds. with sugar and molasses to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Salamander, Horton, Block Island.

Schr. George and Emmy, Bearse, Portland.

Schr. Wave, Bigham, Portsmouth.

Schr. Helen, Searls, Apponaug.

Schr. Sarah A. Boice, Somers, East Greenwich.

Schr. Vineyard, Rosebrook, Newburyport.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eliza Walker, Lyons, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Metler, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Wooten, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. F. G. Nelson, Wilcox, New-London, with fish to Baker & Co

Schr. Sarah E. Jones, Handy, Boston.

Schr. J. B. Huntington, Cole, Boston.

Schr. J H. Bartlett, Raynor, Boston.

Schr. Oceanus, Farnsworth, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary McGee, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Emma Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. L. Brown.

Schr. George W. Glover, Perry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hazelton, Rogers, Hallowell, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. Bedabedec, Derby, Mount Desert, Me., with granite to Bridge & Co.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Falkenham, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William A. Cargill, French, New-London.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Niantic, Carroll, Gloucester, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. A. H. Sawyer, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Fitch, Cohasset.

Schr. Alaska, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Smith, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Wright, Raynor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Banvard, Voorhees, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Richmond, Va.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The barge A. W. Humphrey, from New-Haven, laden with a cargo of car-wheels, valued at $20,000, consigned to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and before reported sunk near Execution Light, Long Island Sound, in 115 feet of water, has been raised by the Baxter Wrecking Co.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Arr. ship Seaforth, from San Francisco, with loss of mizzenmast.

PLYMOUTH, July 18.—Steamer Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from New-York July 8, for Hamburg, arr. to-day.

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